FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 076 *19 April 1985*

ARGENTINA

Spain's King Carlos, Queen Sofia Conclude Visit B 1
Trade Official Dismisses Possibility of Coup B 1
Preparations for 'Dirty War' Trial Reviewed B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 18 Apr]
Defense Ministry Issues Report on Budget B 2
Central Bank Adopts Financial Measures B 4
UCR Communique Defends Democracy, Admits Errors B 6

BOLIVIA

Tordoya Meets Siles, Confirms Joint Exercises C 1
COB Scores U.S. Military Presence for Maneuvers C 1
COB To Attend Meeting on Basic Minimum Wage C 2
U.S. Aid in Anti-Drug Struggle Said Insufficient C 2
National Electoral Court Closes Registration C 2

BRAZIL

Further Reportage on Deterioration of Neves' Health D 1
New Bacteria Found D 1
Vital Functions 'Critical' D 1
Reportedly Not Comatose D 2
Heart Attack Reported D 2
Heart Specialist Called In D 3
New Treatment Tried D 3
Condition Stabilized D 3
Administration Left 'Almost Unmanageable' D 4
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 18 Apr]
Rio de Janeiro Governor on Meeting With Sarney D 4
PDS Statement Reiterates Opposition Stance D 5
Cabinet Meeting Canceled Due to Neves' Health D 5
Congressmen Asked To Remain in Brasilia D 5

CHILE

Interior Minister Minimizes Outbreak of Violence E 1
Security Personnel Defuse Bomb at Oil Pipeline E 1
Dynamite Attacks Cause Outage in Several Cities E 1
27 Persons Banished for Violating Security Law E 2
Four Students Released for Lack of Evidence E 2

PERU

Belaunde Discusses Election, National Situation J 1
APRA Vote Count Nearing 50-Percent Mark J 6
Alan Garcia Reportedly Names Cabinet Ministers J 7
Civil Guardsman Shot to Death in Lima J 7
Lima Blacked Out After Pylons Destroyed J 7
Police Shoot Striking Workers, Kill Four J 8
Economy Minister Thanks U.S. for Granting Credit J 8

URUGUAY

Labor Minister on Worker Stability, Comanagement K 1
Navy Issues Communique on Case of Former Commander K 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Monge Qualifies Support for Reagan Plan P 1
Monge Reveals Threats Against His Life P 1
[LA REPUBLICA 12 Apr]

EL SALVADOR

Human Rights Group Investigates Civilian Deaths P 2
Guerrillas Attack Army in Northern Cuscatlan P 3
Villalobos Interviews With POST, AFP Reviewed P 3
[Radio Venceremos]
BRAZ Reports Destruction of Several Farms P 8
[Radio Venceremos]
Air Force Said To Bomb Near Guazapa Volcano P 8
[Radio Farabundo Marti]

GUATEMALA

Government, Private Sector Rift Continues P 9
Chamber of Commerce Session P 9
U.S. Expresses Concern P 9
Commentary Praises Repeal P 10
Assembly Offers To Mediate P 10
Foreign Minister on Dialogue P 11

HONDURAS

U.S. Military Aircraft Crashes, Crew Missing P 11
Suazo Veto of Amnesty Law Sent to Congress P 12
Valladares Court To Review Veto P 12
Criminal Court Orders Probe of Liberal Deputy P 13
Congress Refuses Trial P 14
President Stresses 'Clean' Elections in November P 14
Military Authorities Expel Spanish-Born Nun P 15

NICARAGUA

U.S. 'Spy Planes' Reportedly Violate Airspace P 16
Humberto Ortega on 'Consequences' of Reagan Plan P 16
PSN's Sanchez Rejects Reagan Peace Proposal P 16
OAS Given Ortega Letter to Contadora on U.S. Talks P 17
Further on Vietnamese Delegation's Activities P 17
Meetings With Torres, Nunez P 18
Indian Leaders View Government-Misurasata Talks P 18
Parties Urge FSLN To Honor Commitments P 19
LA PRENSA Editorial Refutes Charges of Treason [15 Apr] P 19
Pastora Blames Sandinists for U.S. Presence [NOTIMEX] P 20
Steadman Fagoth Scores Sandinist Position P 21
[San Jose Radio Impacto]

CUBA

Arkhipov-Led USSR Delegation Holds Cooperation Talks Q 1
Meets With Castro Q 1
Hungarian Militia Chief Praises MTT Leaders Q 1
Montane Meets Arab Organization Leaders Q 1
Foreign Minister Malmierca Arrives in India Q 2
'Our America' Comments on Reagan Proposal Q 2
Venezuelan Churchwoman Deported From Honduras Q 3
Veiga Supports Foreign Debt Conference Q 3
Outstanding Sugarcane Workers To Receive Vehicles Q 4
Venceremos Brigade To Arrive From U.S. 21 Apr Q 4
Minister Hart Closes Cultural Directors Meeting Q 4
Militiamen's Day Commemorated in Havana Q 4

CARIBBEAN

Joint Trade, Economic Committee Meeting Opens S 1
St Christopher's Simmonds Addresses Bank Meeting S 1

DOMINICA

Prime Minister on Investors' New Confidence S 2

GRENADA

Blaize To Present Government's 1985 Budget S 2
Minister Recommends Island Become Republic S 3

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Announces New Austerity Package S 4
To Cut Council Seats S 6
PNP Says Cuts Illegal S 6
Protests Erupt S 7

GUYANA

Burnham on Foreign Policy, Economic Relations T 1
Reports on President's SFRY Visit, Talks T 1
[cross-reference]

OTHER COUNTRIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Foreign Ministry Note Supports Reagan Plan V 1
IMF Agrees To 1-Year $78.5-Million Loan V 1

MEXICO

De la Madrid, Nicaragua's Ruiz View Contadora V 1
[Managua Radio Sandino Network]

SPAIN'S KING CARLOS, QUEEN SOFIA CONCLUDE VISIT

PY181840 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The president has bidden farewell to Spanish King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia de Borbon, who have left for Iguazu. After visiting the Iguazu Waterfalls, they will return to Spain, concluding their second trip to Argentina.

Shortly before 0900, the monarchs were seen off at the metropolitan airport by the vice president, ministers, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, and other high-ranking civilian and military officials, as well as by members of the Spanish Embassy.

King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia arrived in Iguazu shortly before 1100 and went to the International Hotel. A private luncheon is being served there now.

Juan Carlos I and Sofia will return to Spain, leaving the Iguazu International Airport around 1730. Provincial and municipal authorities will bid them farewell.

TRADE OFFICIAL DISMISSES POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PY190237 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Shortly after seeing off his Spanish counterpart, Foreign Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero spoke about the possibility of a government-orchestrated coup to remain in power, which has been reported over the past few days. This was his answer:

[Begin Campero recording] No, there are no chances here for a coup or a government-orchestrated coup. The people's faith in Argentine democracy may have been weakened by a campaign launched through the press. The people have been psychologically encouraged to expect more than what we can give in the immediate future. This has obviously upset our system. This is what happened last week, and appropriate political answers are being provided. You have seen the reply by the Radical Party National Committee, which I believe has clarified things. [end recording]

PREPARATIONS FOR 'DIRTY WAR' TRIAL REVIEWED

PY182205 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The federal Appeals Court yesterday said it had admitted over 2,200 witnesses in the trial of the nine members of the first three military process juntas, scheduled to start next Monday.

Though the court statement did not include the names of all 2,200 witnesses, it did say the defence has requested that former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, former Senate leader Italo Luder, and the members of the fourth process junta testify on charges that the nine officers are responsible for the human rights violations committed during the so-called "dirty war" against subversion. Others set to testify for the defence, according to the statement, include former Peronist Ministers Carlos Ruckauf (labour) and Antonio Benitez (justice), both of whom were shocked by the news. Ruchauf said his being named a witness on behalf of the military officers is "a macabre ploy by the defence" while Benitez said he had no idea why he was chosen as a defence witness.

Former President Arturo Frondizi was named as a defence witness as well, as were two of the CGT secretaries-general (Jorge Triaca and Ramon Baldassini) and former Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero. Witnesses called by Federal Prosecutor Julio Cesar Strassera and admitted by the court in its statement include: former U.S. State Department official Patricia Derian; the former chairman of the Inter-American Human Rights Committee, Tom Farrer; and former HERALD editor Robert Cox.

In its statement the court said during its pre-trial activity it had: "ordered the issuing of 1,500 summons (1,200 requested by Strassera); sought information from national and foreign organizations; carried out almost 100 probes made up of medical examinations and calligraphy and scopometric [as received] tests; and cited just over 2,200 witnesses (2,000 requested by Strassera)."

In a separate development, the court announced that daily entrance passes for the public wishing to attend the trial will be available as of this Friday at Juncal 931. Eighty passes will be granted for each trial day.

Court sources meanwhile yesterday said Strassera would be basing his case against the nine men on the argument that the dirty war repression was committed "indiscriminately." Strassera reportedly also intends to call on Amnesty International and Inter-American Human Rights Committee members who between 1977 and 1979 visited the country to investigate claims of rights violaitons.

Local human rights groups yesterday continued planning the public rally called for Monday to demand that the nine officers be punished. A spokesman for the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH) said 50,000 people are expected to turn out at the 6 pm rally organized by Argentina's eight major human rights groups and backed by the Rio Hondo faction of the Justicialist Party, the Intransigent Party, the Movement towards Socialism, and other smaller parties.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES REPORT ON BUDGET

PY162159 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- The Defense Ministry is evaluating the possibility of granting a sizable wage increase to military personnel of approximately 15 percent above the salary guidelines approved by the government, according to reliable sources who added that a decision has not yet been reached. It would seem that Defense Ministry officials are also planning to maintain the payment of salaries to military personnel strictly on time, as happened in March.

Meanwhile, there is an ongoing evaluation of possibilities to improve the budgetary situation of the Armed Forces within the severe restrictions on public spending levied by the government. In this regard, according to leaks, a meeting of high-ranking Navy officers was held today with Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa presiding. It appears that during the meeting it was decided to submit a formal request to the Defense Ministry for more funds in view of the critical budget shortages that the Navy is facing.

Although there is no informaiton on whether the other two branches of the Armed Forces are considering submitting similar requests, it is known that the Army believes that the funds currently available will cover only 20 percent of the expenses necessary for this year.

Furthermore, a Defense Ministry report released today discloses that the foreign debt of corporations under the jurisdiction of the Defense Ministry, the Armed Forces, and the National Antarctic Department on 31 December 1984 totaled $3,801 billion.

The Defense Ministry report explains that the refinancing of this sector's foreign debt will be the key variable for the next few Armed Forces budgets because if the total amount can be refinanced in keeping with the agreement with the Paris Club, $950 million will have to be paid in 1986, $810 million in 1987, and $710 million in 1988. Each of these figures is equivalent to approximately 1 percent of the GDP, and current budgets will hardly be able to cope with such disbursements.

The report goes on to say that unless the scheduled military reorganization takes place this year, the shortage of funds allocated will mean "lowering the standards of training and capital losses in equipment."

"The current budget is enough only for minimal operations for a short time," the report adds, warning that "if funds are once again assigned without changing the structure of the Armed Forces, attrition will continue to inflict growing damage to defense capabilities."

It points out that the 1985 defense budget totals 3 percent of the GDP, as compared to 2.7 percent of last year's, and that it is lower than the budgets allocated since 1981, which were as high as 5.2 percent and even 5.6 percent. The funds allocated specifically to the Armed Forces totaled 2.5 percent of the GDP in 1970, then dropped to 2.1 percent in 1972, rose to 3 percent in 1975 and to 4.7 percent in 1981, and again fell to 2.1 percent in 1984 and to 2.4 percent this year. In 1970 the Armed Forces budget represented 22.3 pereent of the overall expenditures of the National Treasury, fell to 14.7 percent in 1975, and rose to 23.5 percent in 1977, to 27.8 percent in 1978, and to 29.1 percent in 1979 and 1980. In 1983 it declined to 14.5 percent and to 13.6 percent in 1984. The plan is to keep it at 13.5 percent in 1985.

The Defense Ministry document states that the government's objective is to reduce the expenses of the Armed Forces and security to 2 percent of the GDP. It explains that in 1985 "spending has remained stable vis-a-vis the previous year, although there has been a slight increase in terms of GDP percentages."

"The 1984 fiscal year was marked by drastic reductions while the 1985 budget marks the beginning of a transition toward a new structuring of the Armed Forces that must be achieved this year so that the defense system will have a new form at the beginning of the next fiscal year," the document adds. It goes on to say that "the current structure of the Armed Forces, which has been subject to reductions since last year, is experiencing a decline in the standards of training and a capital loss in equipment," adding that "the current budget only allows for a minimal operation for a short time." Further on the document indicates that "if the same amount of funds is allocated without changing the structure, the decline is bound to continue inflicting growing damage on defense capabilities." It stresses that the Armed Forces must be restructured to avoid this outcome.

The document describes the 1985 defense budget as "low enough to make military reorganization necessary, but not so low as to cause conflicts and problems capable of hampering essential and organizational tasks."

The document then compares the expenses of the three branches of the Armed Forces at 1984 prices. These expenditures doubled in 1979 as compared to 1970, and in 1980 and 1981 amounted to more than two and a half times those of 1970. The decline of these expenditures began in 1982, when they reached the level of those in 1978, only to fall all the way down to the level of 1970 in 1984.

For the first time since 1970, the Navy budget surpassed that of the Army in 1984, because of the foreign debt which this branch has as a result of the naval plan approved in 1974. The Army, which has been receiving slightly more than 40 percent of the budget from 1970 until 1983, obtained in 1984 only 35 percent while the Navy, which historically has averaged 34 percent, obtained 42.2 percent, while the Air Force budget declined from 25 percent to 22.9 percent.

The document points out that the structure of military expenditures is very rigid. The Army spends 2 percent on servicing its foreign debt, 60 percent to pay personnel, 35 percent on operational expenses, and only 3 percent on investments. As for the Navy, it spends 41 percent on the payment of foreign obligations, 30 percent on personnel wages, 12 percent for operational expenses, and the remaining 13 percent on investments [figures as received]. The Air Force allocates 5 percent to pay its foreign debt, 46 percent to pay personnel, 30 percent to various expenses, including repairing materiel, and 17 percent to investments [figures as received].

The overall foreign debt of the Armed Forces represents 7.9 percent of the total national debt. This Armed Forces debt is divided in the following manner: The corporations of the defense sector hold 36 percent of the debt, the Armed Forces 61 percent, and the National Antarctic Department 3 percent.

The document ends by pointing out that even if the sector's foreign debt is financed in accordance with the terms agreed to with the Paris Club, $950 million will have to be paid in 1986, $810 million in 1987, and $710 million in 1988, "amounts which will be difficult to cover out of the funds budgeted for each year." The document concludes by saying that the refinancing of the debt will be the key variable that will decide in the future whether or not the Armed Forces budget can be tailored to the true needs of the country.

CENTRAL BANK ADOPTS FINANCIAL MEASURES

PY040147 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (NA) -- The Central Bank today began to do away with the Monetary Regulations Account [subsidy the Central Bank pays to banks for the portion of their legal reserves made up by interest-earning deposits] and, at the same time, it abruptly reduced the legal reserve requirements that financial institutions must maintain on term deposits and savings deposits while slightly increasing the legal reserve requirements on demand deposits. The monetary authorities announced these measures today as part of a plan entitled "Reorganization of the Institutionalized Financial System." The plan is intended to make possible "the more adequate financing of economic activities, as well as lessen the expansionary effect of the Monetary Regulation Account."

The centerpiece of the resolutions issued by the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (BCRA) is the reduction of the uniform 84-percent legal reserve on all operations not subject to regulated interest rates that were required up until 31 March 1985, and the replacement of this uniform legal reserve requirement by a system of nonuniform legal reserve requirements ranging from 4.5 to 14 percent on time deposits and savings deposits, depending on the type of financial institution and the financial operations involved. On the other hand, the legal reserve requirement is raised on demand deposits to percentages ranging from 96.5 to 97.5 percent, depending on the type of financial institution.

The smaller legal reserves on term deposits and savings deposits will not receive any subsidy from the Monetary Regulation Account, which had been instituted in the past to subsidize financial institutions for the cost of maintaining a high percentage of legal reserves on these types of deposits. At the same time, the loanable deposits capacity and other slight obligations will be exempted from the charges that had been established under the Monetary Regulation Account.

On announcing these measures, the BCRA noted that the legal reserve ratio on term and savings deposits has been substantially reduced, brining that ratio closer to technical levels that are compatible with the natural needs of the financial institutions regarding loanable resources," thus "restoring their autonomy in the administration of their respective loanable resources within the guidelines of the official credit policy."

The BCRA added that "these differential bank liquidity ratios have been established for the purpose of maintaining the various levels of profitability depending on the type of financial institutions and "the type and terms of the operations involved." Under the package of measures, the BCRA determined that the financial institutions will establish deposits that will be frozen in the BCRA "in order to neutralize the initial expansionary monetary effect of the reduced legal reserve requirements." It also established various mechanisms intended "to ease the transition stage by improving the instruments available to the BCRA for the design and control of the monetary policy."

To establish the bank liqudity ratios, the BCRA classified financial institutions in two groups. Group I is made up of provincial and municipal public financial institutions, cooperative banks, interior private banks with no more than one branch in the Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires, and nonbanking financial institutions. Group II is made up of all remaining financial institutions.

On the basis of that classification, the deposits and other operations subject to nonuniform legal reserve requirements will comply with the following percentages of minimum legal reserves, regardless of the place where the operations are transacted:

	Group I	Group II
	(in percentages)	
Common Savings deposits	9.0	10.0
Special savings deposits	4.5	6.0
Fixed term deposits not subject to adjustments:		
From 7 to 14 days	13.0	14.0
From 15 to 22 days	9.0	10.0
From 23 to 29 days	6.5	8.0
From 30 days onward	4.5	6.0
Demand deposits and other deposits, and obligation for financial intermediation	96.5	97.5

The funds available for the intermediation of loan operations not subject to maximum interest rates set by the Central Bank and for the intermediation of loan operations nonadjustable to the financial index or loan rescheduling fees will be made up of loanable resources remaining after the legal reserve requirement has been complied with. They will also be made up of interfinancial obligations, except for those adjusted to a dollar clause, and other financial resources "that are not dependent on the economic conditions for their specific investment," and net noninvested personal funds.

To offset the expansionary effect of the increased money supply resulting from the reduction of the legal reserve requirements, the Central Bank will require, "whenever it deems it necessary for reasons of monetary policy," financial institutions to obligatorily establish a financial "reserve" from the increased term deposits and savings deposits above the balances existing on 31 March 1985.

The percentage of legal reserve requirements will be periodically reviewed by the financial authorities.

UCR COMMUNIQUE DEFENDS DEMOCRACY, ADMITS ERRORS

PY180235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0142 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Apr (TELAM) -- The Radical Civic Union (UCR) National Committee tonight issued a communique stating that since we are moving toward the resolution of the crisis we Argentines who believe in progress and justice cannot allow ourselves to be displaced by those who preach discouragement, destruction, and disintegration. It claims that the conflicts which society used to look upon as veritable time bombs that democracy inherited from the dictatorship have been defused by the former. It recognizes that mistakes have been made and that inflation has yet to be defeated and industry reactivated to the extent we would like, but it warns that solutions are not up to the executive branch alone but to Argentine society as a whole.

In its document entiled "There is No Choice Between Democracy and Dictatorship," the UCR states that just as we begin to fully understand the need for a joint solidarity effort, voices of the past begin to be heard. Whenever certain interests are affected those whom the people defeated on 30 October 1983 reappear, but now that they have taken off their masks and openly discarded their initial shy criticisms, replacing them with demands for the reinstatement of authoritarianism, we will defeat them again with the same means as before.

The UCR states that these people are aware that we have launched a financial reform to curb speculation and place credit at the service of production. They know full well that we have implemented a tax reform which will mean more taxes for them through laws which can better assess tax brackets. The efforts we will have to make are not the result of IMF impositions but a consequence of the crisis we inherited. The UCR explains that its objective is to distribute the burden equitably among the various social strata.

The document wonders what can those who implemented the Conintes [expansion unknown] plan teach the Argentine people? What can those who razed institutions, union activities, and culture teach the Argentine people? What can those who are trying to discredit a people's party by involving it with plotters teach the Argentine people? What can those responsible for the crisis who are now trying to stop us from resolving it teach the Argentine people?

The paper states that these people are aware that Argentina is recovering its place in the world and has the possibility of attracting certain investments which may help our growth, as is the case with the energy sector. They are also aware that Latin American unity, within the framework of democracy of which Argentina is one of the leading advocates, is a strong possibility. It goes on to add that the courts are about to begin, without undue fanfare and without yielding to pressure, the trials of those responsible for prior chaos, thus beginning firm progress toward restoring society's faith in juridical values. The document stresses that if the people believed that there is no justice in democracy, they would end by losing their faith in the rule of law. They know, the paper adds, that even in the midst of this crisis we are strengthening democracy so as to guarantee our right to civilized political coexistence and peaceful solutions to our conflicts. They are mounting this counterattack precisely because they know all this.

The UCR paper recalls that when this party took over in December 1983, the five main national concerns were: human rights, the Beagle conflict, international isolation, the foreign debt, and the socioeconomic crisis. Government supporters and opposition alike felt at that time that some of these issues, especially the consequences of violence, could lead to revenge, revanchism, and a new cycle of death in Argentina.

It goes on to say: However, none of these predictions have come true and now, amid the prevailing respect for the rights and guarantees of each citizen, the courts are trying those responsible for an event unprecedented in the history of our institutions, a trial which the society demands for ethical and moral reasons.

In the same way, the UCR says, we handled and resolved the senseless idea of an armed conflict with the sister Republic of Chile, thanks to the overwhelming popular support for a proposal that affirmed our sovereignty, guaranteed peace in the southern cone of the continent, and thwarted the policies of the colonial powers and warmongers who promoted confrontation.

The UCR document adds that we were able to recover the loss of our international prestige thanks to the fact that to the legitimacy of the origin of the democratic government was added a coherent and intelligent foreign policy. It adds that in an economically interdependent international community, the democratic government is developing an intense effort to open new markets for our exports, and is promoting foreign investments to contribute to our economic growth.

As for the foreign debt, the UCR says that the problem has been addressed with the decision of defending the national sovereignty, and it points out that the Consensus of Cartagena has been promoted. It adds that we now intend to transform the financial discussion into a political debate based on the premise that the concepts of democracy, development, and security cannot be separated.

The UCR maintains that the government has strenuously defended the real salaries of workers, not only in the face of IMF demands, but in the face of a society that has been impoverished by previous economic policy that generated a daily dispute over the distribution of income.

Referring to the government's accomplishments, the UCR notes that health care is again gratuitous, scjool desks have been provided for elementary and high school youngsters, enrollment has been assured in universities, school cafeterias have been providing food for thousands of children throughout the year, the teachers who demanded [as received] better salaries no longer have to stand in front of poorly nourished students as happened in the recent past, and nearly a million Argentine families sick or dying for lack of food are being supported through the National Food Program (PAN).

The UCR points out that retirees have seen their income increase in greater proportion than those of the active workers, and that family and school attendance allowances have been substantially increased. Defense and security expenditures have been cut by 50 percent, not to cut back the Armed Forces, but to apportion more resources to education, health, and nutrition. The UCR affirms that the Armed Forces are regaining their prestige by sharing the common sacrifice with other sectors of society. And all this, the UCR underscores, has been accomplished furing the worst national crisis.

The UCR document concludes by saying that when the voice of death is again heard from the shadows, or from behind psychological campaigns, the only way to silence it is by filling the factories, offices, universities, schools, households, and especially the streets with the voice of life. If someone calls on us on behalf of the country, democracy, and our children, let us not fail to respond.

TORDOYA MEETS SILES, CONFIRMS JOINT EXERCISES

PY190320 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Report from Government Palace by Cristina Corrales]

[Excerpt] Good evening. The commander in chief of the Armed Forces, after a meeting with President Siles Zuazo, announced to the media that the government has decided to carry out the military maneuvers, better said, military exercises, through what has been called the "Bol-USA II" maneuvers, as of 28 April.

This information was released Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, as he was leaving Government Palace where he held a meeting, together with the high military command, with President Siles Zuazo.

These are Commander Sejas Tordoya's statements to the national and international media:

[Begin recording] The Armed Forces, together with a group of instructors, will carry out training exercises for our troops and commanders corps. During these operations we are going to undertake social actions, or what we call civil defense operations.

In this regard I want to emphatically point out that no armed troops will take part in these operations, to be carried out from 28 April until 8 May in Cochabamba. The civil defense operations will cover Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Beni. During these operations we are going to learn new techniques to be able to aid the civilian population in cases of natural disasters, such as the one in Bermejo recently.

COB SCORES U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE FOR MANEUVERS

PY181730 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpt] According to the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], the government endorses and supports the presence of U.S. troops in the nation. Gonzalo Vizcarra Pando, the COB press secretary, has read a document through which the COB harshly criticizes the current government.

[Begin recording] The government authorities assumed power on 10 October 1982 advocating their anti-imperialist and democratic spirit. Time has elapsed and they have forgotten this, and some of them, such as National Defense Minister Colonel Manuel Cardenas Mallo, retired, not only endorsed but even defend the presence of U.S. troops in Bolivian territory with the alleged excuse of carrying out joint maneuvers with the Bolivian Army. These U.S. Marines will undoubtedly violate national sovereignty by using part of our country to carry out military maneuvers for training purposes, and they will consequently be used to struggle against the revolutionary forces struggling against the imperialist aggression in Central America and for their right to self-determination.

The COB, in view of the announcement on the U.S. military presence in our fatherland with the government's knowledge, condemns and repudiates this intervention and demands the withdrawal of foreign troops who are considered personae non grata by the working people who are struggling for better living conditions and for a better future for Bolivia, which is a victim of the prepotency of the northern country. [end recording]

COB TO ATTEND MEETING ON BASIC MINIMUM WAGE

PY182015 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpt] COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo has stated that the COB will attend the meetings organized by the Conalsa [expansion unknown] to review one of the propositions of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] Government, a basic adjustable minimum wage.

These meetings will take place at the Labor and Labor Development Ministry. It was also mentioned that these meetings will have a tripartite character, with the government, the private businessmen, and the COB participating.

[Begin Lechin recording] There is nothing to discuss. Studies have been done on the contents of mineworkers food baskets. Those studies take up to 6 months [words indistinct] everyone has done his study. As a way to evade the popular pressure exercised in March, the government has come up with a basic minimum wage program. At this time, they [words indistinct] a small table and start setting the prices for the family food basket, which are known to everyone.

We have accepted these talks to avoid their accusations that we are not willing to study it. But none of this requires any study. The column where the prices are set must be increased because what a family can buy is minimal. The food baskets are empty. This is something that some people do not appear to understand, workers cannot even afford to buy enough food. What they can afford is below the recommendations made by the nutritionists, well below.

Therefore, we insist and persist to say that there is a need for the basic minimum wage to be applied. [end recording]

U.S. AID IN ANTI-DRUG STRUGGLE SAID INSUFFICIENT

PY181422 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Interior Ministry Under Secretary Gustavo Sanchez has told the media that the U.S. Government's aid in the struggle against drug trafficking has not been sufficient, bearly amounting to $1 million. On the other hand, the efforts of the Bolivian Government have been effective, and that cannot be denied at this point when operations against the drug traffickers are continuing.

[Begin Sanchez recording] We have proven this with documents and, a few days ago, the U.S. Embassy released the official vouchers for the disbursements to the Interior Ministry. The vouchers show a sum that does not amount to $1 million. Unfortunately, I have not brought the vouchers (?with me to) show them to you. [end recording]

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COURT CLOSES REGISTRATION

PY161719 La Paz Cadena Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A total of five political fronts and 74 political parties had registered with the National Electoral Court [CNE] by 0000 16 April, when registrations for the 14 July general elections were closed.

CNE President Edgar Oblitas stated that Article 206 of the Electoral Law, which establishes that all parties and fronts must register 90 days before general elections take place, has thus been complied with. Oblitas made this statement at the ceremony during which he signed that act closing registrations, which was attended by members of CNE and political representatives.

According to the act closing the registration of political parties and fronts, a total of 66 parties and 5 fronts have registered. It has not been taken into account that eight political groups requested to be registered under the same acronym, such as the case of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], the Socialist Party, and others. Anyhow, let us briefly review some of the parties and groups which have registered:

The National Socialist Party of Bolivia [Partido Nacional Socialista de Bolivia -- PNSB], headed by (Francisco Flores Eulate);

The Movement of Democratic Socialism [Movimiento al Socialismo Democratico -- MASD], headed by (Hernando Garcia Vesta);

The National Movement of the Center for Economic, Political, and Social Studies [Movimiento Nacional del Centro Para Estudios Economicos, Politicos y Sociales -- (?CEPES)], headed by (Carlos Barrero Suarez);

The National Union [Union Nacional -- UN], headed by (Rafael Otazo);

The United People's Alternative [Alternativa del Pueblo Unido -- APU], headed by (Guillermo Calenze), (Angel Zeballa), and (Felix Alderon).

The following are political fronts which have registered:

The Unitary Revolutionary Directorate, Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left, the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB], the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Bolivia [ML], the united Revolutionary Worker's Party [POR], and the Revolutionary Front of the Left [FRI], headed by Morales Davila.

The United People's Front [Frente del Pueblo Unido -- FPU], formed by the MIR-BL [expansion unknown], Patriotic Popular Bloc, the 4 March Coordinating Board, and the pro-Soviet BCD [expansion unknown].

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DETERIORATION OF NEVES' HEALTH

New Bacteria Found

PY181650 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1605 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Report from the Sao Paulo Heart Institute by Maria Sida -- live]

[Text] Good afternoon, Ferreira Marti. At 0300 President Tancredo Neves suffered another bacterimia crisis with a marked drop in his blood pressure to 100/50. The doctors spent 2 hours trying to get the president's blood pressure to return to acceptable levels, finally managing to control it through the administration of drugs.

However, serious complications arose. The first consequence was an alteration of his cardiac rhythm, and the second was that the president began to rely completely on the respirator for oxygen. Nevertheless, his blood oxygenation level dropped considerably; it now reads between 46 and 50. As a consequence, the doctors decided to bring down his body temperature even further. It was decreased from 35.5 degrees to 35 degrees. According to the doctors, this will facilitate his breathing.

The president's renal functions remain stable. According to the last report, the level of creatinine reads 2.8, a normal reading is 1 to 1.2; the urea level stands at 126, when normally it should read 40 to 50; and his potassium level stands at 5, when normally it should be 2.5 to 3. This high level of potassium is very serious since it affects the heart. As a result, the president's cardiovascular system has suffered the most. With the worsening of his lung functions, the heart is required to make a much greater effort to inject oxygen into the bloodstream.

New bacteria have been found in the president's body. This was discovered through tests carried out on tissue removed from the trachea. Right now, the members of the medical team treating President Tancredo Neves are holding a meeting to decide what new therapeutic measures to take in view of this deterioration in his condition.

This is Maria Sida reporting from the Heart Institute, with technical aid granted by Antonio Martins, for the Bandeirantes afternoon newscast.

Vital Functions 'Critical'

PY182100 Rio de Janeiro Radio o Globo in Portuguese 2035 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Report on medical bulletin read by Presidential Press Secretary Antonio Brito from the Sao Paulo Heart Institute — live]

[Text] The medical team treating President Tancredo Neves, headed by Professor Henrique Walter Pinotti, has just released the following information: The state of health of the president has worsened since the predawn hours, and it is extremely serious at this time. The cardiovascular and respiratory functions have reached a truly critical level. The patient continues to be treated with hypothermia, hemodialysis, and blood ultrafiltration. His breathing is being assisted. The president is under sedation.

Sao Paulo 18 April 1730. Signed Professors Drs Henrique Walter Pinotti and Joao Batista Rezende Alves. Thank you very much.

Reportedly Not Comatose

PY182215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 18 Apr (AFP) -- Radio Jornal do Brazil at 2150 GMT on 18 April announced that Dr Henrique Walter Pinotti, chief of the team of doctors treating Brazilian President Tancredo Neves, has reported that the patient has not yet gone into a coma. This information has not officially been confirmed or denied.

According to the latest official information that was released this afternoon, the president's health suffered another setback during the past few hours.

Heart Attack Reported

PY190230 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0120 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpt] We are now going to report once again from the Heart Institute. Here are our colleagues Newton Flora, Geraldo Nunez, Betty Alves, and Maria Sida.

[Begin report] [Newton Flora] It is now 2217 here in Sao Paulo and we are once again reporting from the Heart Institute. Expectations here are great. (Jose Paulo) and (Ney Costa), I would like to point out something regarding information released by Deputy [as heard] (Jose Gregory) that between 1800 and 1900 President Tancredo Neves experienced a slight problem. This even led some people to say that the president had died. Was that at 1825? According to information we obtained here at the Heart Institute itself, he suffered a heart arrest. It was something that happened very suddenly and provoked a commotion on the third floor of the institute and we [reporter interrupted by unidentified reporter]

[Unidentified reporter] Newton, this was denied by Dr (Gregory) a few minutes ago. Dr (Gregory) denied the information broadcast by Clovis Messias.

[Newton] Okay, so we are now denying [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Dr (Gregory), in his capacity as adviser at the Heart Institute, said that he had been in contact a few minutes before with his colleagues of the Heart Institute management.

[Second unidentified reporter] But this does not deny the report [words indistinct] precisely at that time announcing that the president had passed away.

[Unidentified reporter] That is right. At around 1850 they made that announcement. But what happened is that at 1825, precisely when Governor Franco Montoro arrived here, and we even reported that the official motorcade did not observe the minimum speed required here near the hospital because the governor was in a bit of a rush, the president suffered a short heart arrest which was overcome but which caused a real [word indistinct], a real commotion on the third floor. [end report]

Heart Specialist Called In

PY190315 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0243 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Report from the Heart Institute in Sao Paulo by Newton Flora -- live]

[Text] We just want to confirm the information we broadcast a few minutes ago. The president's condition is considered stable since Prof Guilherme Rodrigues Da Silva, the Clinical Hospital superintendent, allowed his advisers to go off duty after returning from the top floor where he learned that the situation will return to normal for the course of the night.

Therefore, we are once again confirming information released by the Bandeirantes team. Right now a team of heart specialists, headed by Dr Giovani Penotti, will spend the night (?on duty) since the members of the medical team are deeply concerned about President Tancredo Neves' heart.

However, according to the official medical bulletin released a few minutes ago by Pedro Luiz Rodrigues, the president's blood pressure, that stood 110/50, now reads 140/80, which means that the president's heart has experienced a significant improvement. The team of heart specialists will closely watch the developments of the president's new health condition throughout the night and early morning hours.

New Treatment Tried

PY190837 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo in Portuguese 0805 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Report from Sao Paulo Heart Institute by Carlos Alberto Goncalves]

[Text] The situation here at the Heart Institute is one of great apprehension, although some calm also prevails. Only the reporters are here present awaiting new information on the state of health of President Tancredo Neves.

We have obtained information that the president is being submitted to a treatment called (pitus) [intermittent positive pressure breathing] to expand the lungs so they can absorb as much oxygen as possible. But this treatment can cause the hardening of the alveolus, with cardiovascular consequences.

We would like to note that Neves has been under sedation for a complete week now.

Condition Stabilized

PY191536 Sao Paulo Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1520 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Medical bulletin read by Presidential Press Secretary Antonio Brito from the Reboucas Convention Hall at the Sao Paulo Heart Institute -- live]

[Text] Good morning, gentlemen. I would like to read you the following report that I have received from the physicians who are treating His Excellency, President Tancredo Neves.

The doctors report that the president's clinical picture remains unchanged; that is, the picture is still extremely serious. By means of several very important, complex, and decisive procedures carried out in the last few hours, the doctors have managed to stabilize his lung functions and oxygen levels within acceptable parameters.

After several difficulties, of which you were informed yesterday, it has been possible, thanks to the efforts of the doctors, to stabilize the president's condition at yesterday's levels, serious levels. The important thing is that the doctors' struggle is continuing and once again they have been able to stop the turn for the worse that the president's health had taken.

As soon as I have more information available, I will relay it to you. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATION LEFT 'ALMOST UNMANAGEABLE'

PY190235 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Apr 85 p 8

[Excerpts] The financial and administrative legacy from the Figueiredo government is more than calamitous, it is almost unmanageable. That was the picture Finance Minister Francisco Dornelles, 49, presented to Chamber of Deputies President Ulysses Guimaraes, 68, and government leader Pimenta da Veiga during a meeting they held on 16 April. Pimenta said that he was "impressed and suprised" by what he heard. Although he characterized the difficulties as "almost unmanageable," he observed that "nothing is impossible" in Brazil. At any rate, he said, "we have to resort to a great deal of imagination to come up with the money and tend to social problems."

Asked if this situation will not cause difficulties for Brazil in the negotiations of the foreign debt, the deputy for Minas Gerais State said that he does not think so, and that "even the creditors want to know the real situation; they don't want to be misled."

The government leadership in Congress heard another worrisome report on 17 April. This time it was Education Minister Marco Maciel who alerted the government leadership about the serious budgetary difficulties in his portfolio, saying that "in some universities money is running out and by May resources will be exhausted."

Tonight, the government congressional leadership will meet with Societ Security Minister Waldir Pires. He is another minister who is frightened by the amount of his ministry's obligations. Although the information made public toward the end of the Figueiredo government was that the deficit at the Social Security Ministry stood at about 1.6 trillion cruzeiros, Minister Waldir Pires estimates that it may be on the order of 8 trillion cruzeiros.

RIO DE JANEIRO GOVERNOR ON MEETING WITH SARNEY

PY181741 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo in Portuguese 1700 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] During the inauguration ceremony of a lifesaving course in Barra de Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola referred to a meeting he held with Acting President Jose Sarney. He said that they did not discuss the subject of a political pact with the Democratic Alliance and added that the Democratic Labor Party [PDT] is not seeking any cabinet position.

[Begin Brizola recording] No, that is inconceivable. We maintain that we are independent, and we do not seek nor strongly demand anything, but this does not mean that we also refuse to give our utmost cooperation. [end recording]

Brizola also said that by currently supporting President Sarney one is supporting the civilian authorities.

PDS STATEMENT REITERATES OPPOSITION STANCE

PY190205 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] In an official statement released today, the Social Democratic Party [PDS] reiterated that it will remain an opposition party and that it will demand the immediate adoption of the direct balloting system for the election of the president of the Republic for a 4-year term. The party also set the 15th of November 1985 as the date for the direct election of mayors of hot spring resorts, security area districts, and cities where mayors were not elected through the direct balloting system.

CABINET MEETING CANCELED DUE TO NEVES' HEALTH

PY190040 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0012 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 18 Apr (EFE) -- It has officially been reported that Acting President Jose Sarney tonight decided to cancel the cabinet meeting that had been scheduled for 19 April, due to the deterioration in Tancredo Neves' health. An analysis of the government's work up to the present time, a detailed report on the very serious financial situation, and the making of decisions had been scheduled for the 19 April cabinet meeting, the second in 5 weeks.

Sarney returned tonight to his residence in order to maintain a permanent telephone contact with the Sao Paulo Clinical Hospital, where Neves is experiencing his most serious crisis since he was interned 38 days ago.

CONGRESSMEN ASKED TO REMAIN IN BRASILIA

PY191444 Paris AFP in Spanish 1420 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Federal Chamber of Deputies, today asked all congressmen to stay in Brasilia in view of President-elect Tancredo Neves' worsening condition, Radio Jornal do Brasil, one of the main Brazilian radio stations, has reported. Observers have said Guimaraes is making this request at a time when Neves' condition is extremely serious.

According to the Constitution, if the president-elect dies, the National Congress will hold a special session to announce the power vacuum and to install Vice President Sarney as the new Brazilian president.

INTERIOR MINISTER MINIMIZES OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE

PY181502 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Report from the Diego Portales Building by Osvaldo Yanez]

[Excerpt] During a lecture to members of the National Women's Secretariat at the Diego Portales Building, Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia stated that violence will never be able to disrupt the country's march toward its great objectives.

The minister stressed the great regional development objectives of the country, seeking a greater balance between the metropolitan region and the rest of the country. He referred to the Under Secretariat for Regional Development and to the Codecos and Coderis projects [not further identified]. He said that regional development must be promoted through the active participation of citizens from the various regions.

The interior minister noted that the institutionalization process is in the stage of partial development, because some laws are already in the hands of the legislative body and others are in the process of preliminary preparation and will then be submitted for consideration.

Garcia added that a few outbreaks of violence cannot provoke unrest in the country. He said that he repudiated violence, as the government also repudiates it in all its forms and in all its aspects. I am absolutely certain that none of these outbreaks of violence will be able to disrupt the country's march toward its great objective, the interior minister stated.

SECURITY PERSONNEL DEFUSE BOMB AT OIL PIPELINE

PY161425 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Report from Radio Nacional of Concepcion]

[Text] A few minutes ago the Intendancy of the Eighth Region delivered to this radio station the following communique:

At approximately 1600 on 14 April, security personnel defused a powerful bomb which was placed by extremists at the oil pipeline that carries fuel from the Petros refinery at San Vicente to the distribution center at San Fernando. The powerful bomb was planted at the pipeline about 7 km from the Roa Road near bridge No 7 on the Concepcion-Bulnes Road. The defusing of the bomb prevented large material damage, possible injuries to peasants of the area, and damage to their crops and livestock.

DYNAMITE ATTACKS CAUSE OUTAGE IN SEVERAL CITIES

PY181854 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Concepcion, Chile, 18 Apr (AFP) -- A series of simultaneous attacks on the main Chilean electrical system caused a total outage in Concepcion, a city of 250,000 inhabitants and the fourth most important in Chile, on the night of 17 April.

The outage was partial in Los Angeles, Chillan, Lota, Coronel, Talcahuano, and other urban centers in southern Chile, which total half a million people.

Police sources have indicated that the attacks were carried out with dynamite at 2205 local time and that the explosions brought down three high tension towers near Concepcion and Coronel.

No organization has claimed responsibility for the sabotage, which is similar to the many attacks perpetrated by the clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), both of which advocate armed struggle against the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

Last month the FPMR announced a new wave of attacks after a bomb placed by MIR members in Concepcion killed two agents of the secret police trying to deactivate it.

27 PERSONS BANISHED FOR VIOLATING SECURITY LAW

PY190615 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] A total of 27 persons charged with violating the state security law have been banished. This information was released by the government through a communique of the National Social Communications Agency.

The following is the list of banished persons: Lorenzo Araya Araya, banished to Putu; Marizza Soledad Andrade Alcaino, also to Putu; Sergio Antion Aguirre Martinez, to Inca de Oro; Liliana Maria Castillo Rogers, to Putu; Carlos Enrique Cueto Hernandez, and Pablo Vianda Olmedo Also, to Toconao; Armando Clodon Gomez Sotomayor, to Puerto Cisnes; Patricia Gimena Gonzales Said, to Putu; Ricardo de la Masa Martinez, to Villa Maniguales; Andres Ivan Dias Pobletes, to Villa O'Higgins; Adrian Fuentes Hermosillas, to Huara; Hugo Filiberto Munoz Baronti, to Villa Maniguales; Wilfredo Mora Hamed, to Tierra Amarilla; Jaqueline Ana Navarro Torres and Genoveva Nova Torres, to Putu; Dagoberto Paulo Reyes, to (Cogdan); Luis de la Cruz Ordenes Sepulveda, to Inca de Oro; Sergio Rolando Olivia Hidalgo, to Pozo Almonte; Abraham Rivas Zalazar, to (Sierra Gorda); Gimena Loreto Reyes Osorio, Alicia Eliana Sandoval Torres, Esabel del Transtio Soto Cornejo, and Veronica Janet Benegas Dias to Putu; Salaciel Sanchez Abarca, to Toconao; Marcos Hugarte Hugarte, to Melinca; Sergio Bocovich Rojo, to Taltal; and Dario Bernardo Zapata Carvallo, to Toconao.

FOUR STUDENTS RELEASED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE

PY161509 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Four of the five students put at the disposal of the courts by the Interior Ministry on charges of violating the state security law, have been released for lack of evidence. This decision was made by Appellate Court Judge Violeta Guzman who ordered the release of four of the five detained students.

The university students who were released are: Oscar Guzman Jara, Abelardo Cuenca Belguer, Jorge Catrileo Sanchez, and Francisco Maturana Veloso. The student who remains under arrest is Raul Acevedo Molina who will be tried for disturbing public order.

The incident in which a student was killed on 10 April by unidentified individuals riding in a white Peugeot has not yet been clarified. According to the police, the dead student, Oscar Fuentes, was distributing pamphlets at the time of the incident.

BELAUNDE DISCUSSES ELECTION, NATIONAL SITUATION

PY162332 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Press conference granted to foreign journalists by President Fernando Belaunde Terry at Government Palace -- live]

[Excerpts] Good evening. Before I say anything else, I want to extend my warmest welcome to the distinguished representatives of the foreign media who are present and to those who are listening to me from other points in Peru and Lima. I believe this is a very timely meeting. It is not just a meeting with each of our distinguished guests but, through them, also a meeting with their people and their large audiences, especially those of the television and the radio. I think I should tell you something about this government which has presided over the most impeccable elections ever held in Peru, although some networks have distorted and denied the truth. I have just heard that NBC and ABC have reported that the elections were carried out in the midst of an atmosphere of tension, of violence, and that a number of people were wounded. Can you who have witnessed these elections, imagine them saying this? They are misinforming the world. I cannot imagine how this could have happened, had I not personally seen how the information on the terrorist incidents in central Peru been distorted. There is a tendency to exaggerate, there is a tendency to disseminate ideas with a political purpose. We will now speak the truth, which you, yourselves, have witnessed.

This democratic government culminates in impeccable democratic elections, such as the ones carried out in the North European countries and in the United States. In this regard, we have no reason to envy anyone. I was christened through elections, and I am now being confirmed through elections. I was initiated through elections, and my future lies in the elections.

We are completing a second term in office. I believe this is very significance because, after the events that took place in 1968 at the end of my first term in office, I was again brought to the government through the people's mandate. We have now summoned the people to take part in this great contest between the various political parties and leaders. You have already learned the results of this election, which naturally will be faithfully observed.

All this, and please excuse me for keeping you waiting or possibly boring you with all this information, is just to show you that democracy must be dynamic, that democracy not only guarantees that human rights and citizen rights will be respected, but also that no time will be wasted. All this, of course, [words indistinct] within a historical context.

The difficult times our country has experienced are marked by a high inflation rate, unfair trade terms, prices which are kept artificially low by international speculation, especially the prices of minerals. We know that powerful enterprises control the silos and the entire mineral market. The mineral reserves are controlled in a strategic manner in order to avoid paying the countries that produce them [words indistinct] minimum price so that they may survive. Therefore, this requires that all these countries adopt a coordinated action to jointly defend our sacred interests.

I would like to take advantage of your presence in Lima to note the contrast that exists regarding the information on Peru disseminated abroad, that which says we are tormented by terrorism, cruelty, and discord among Peruvian citizens.

You may have noticed that one of the characteristics of this country is the warmth of its people. You have witnessed a struggle between large antagonistic masses, of traditional adversaries engaged in a civilized struggle in which they got together and chatted in a civilized manner. Peru is experiencing this moment in a democratic way. This electoral process was carried out impeccably. A new electoral record was prepared in order to make sure that the number of electors had not been forged, in order to be able to control the elections properly. The people participated in these elections in their capacity as presidents of voting stations, or as members of the voting stations, or as representatives of the various political parties, and the government maintained the most cordial relationship with all the political candidates.

The chief of the military household has just returned from visiting the winners. He visited Mr Alan Garcia, who is a member of a political party which has frequently been our adversary but with whom we maintain a cordial relationship. He also visited Mr Barrantes, the mayor of Lima, who belongs to the United Left. This shows that Peru is a true democracy. Where, then, is the country of discord, the country of cruelty. Those are just stories that have been disseminated around the world. I do not deny that they are based on events that have happened, but they are just the exception to the rule of spirit of human solidarity of the Peruvian people.

Through these elections I would like the world to learn about the quality of Peruvian democracy and also that once I end my second term in office, with which I will have completed 10 years in the presidential chair, I want to voice my gratitude to the Peruvian people for all they have done, because it is the people who really do the work. There are governments that encourage the people to work, there are governments that make them enthusiastic, that push them, and I think that my government has been this kind of government.

[Jose Newman Pinot from JORNAL DO BRASIL] Mr President, as you know, Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves is very seriously ill, at death's door. At the same time, a leftist party has won a great electoral victory in Peru. Do you think that one of these two facts, or both of them together, could interfere with this welcome wave of redemocratization that has swept over South America?

[Belaunde] The Peruvian people look at the painful situation of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves with great courage, and great consternation. We do not believe that his work will be for naught, because he is the symbol of the return to democracy, and he has achieved that. Fate may not allow him to do what he would have liked. His health has deteriorated so much that it is causing anxiety throughout the continent, and especially to me, who had the pleasure of shaking hands with him when he passed through Lima a few months ago. [Passage indistinct] He has managed to achieve the goal he intended to achieve for the Brazilian people.

As for the elections in Peru, they should be understood as a great defeat for communism and for terrorism, because the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], as they themselves define it, is a democratic leftist party. This must be made quite clear. The APRA has separated itself from Marxism. I, fortunately, never had to separate myself from Marxism, because I never tried it. It's a different story in my case. But the APRA's path in this regard is quite clear, they left Marxism seeking a Latin American revolutionary stance. In this new phase, a new APRA generation that is headed by Garcia, it upholds a clearly defined anticommunist stance.

The great defeat now is for terrorism, which was unable to make an appearance. Where is the much publicized Shining Path? Who are its candidates? Even the United Left has been very drastic and denied any link with them; Mr Barrantes has been very clear in this regard. Where are their representatives, why are they such enemies of the ballot boxes. Maybe the fact that they are so against the ballot boxes explains why they are so violent.

[Eduardo Vallardo from the ASSOCIATED PRESS] Mr President, how do you believe the Peruvian economic crisis will be handled under the APRA government?

[Belaunde] I think that once one realizes the responsibility one has when in government, problems are no longer viewed in such dramatic ways. The responsibility one assumes is very serious. I think that they will tackle the problem, probably with some variations, but on the whole in the same way. Here, as in Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, and Mexico, we have a problem with our foreign debt, although it is not quite as large. I think that we must try to unite, and we have already tried to do so. I have already talked to other presidents about this issue, even with Tancredo Neves during his recent stopover here at the airport. I think that we will eventually have to unite in order to adopt a common denominator, a common strategy, regarding our foreign debt problem. The foreign debt problem must be subjected to an exhaustive analysis, it must be refinanced on a long-term basis and not on a short-term or yearly basis.

In this regard, I think that it is a good thing that Peru should have a new government. A new government always has more chances, better prospects, and a better future in making itself heard at the great financial centers that are a bit indifferent and do not realize that we hold their stability in our hands. They do not realize that their stability is in the hands of the Third World countries, which could easily rock the whole structure of world finances, like a house of cards, if they should reach an agreement. It is a power that has probably not been taken fully into account. I believe that there are other fields in which we should work hard. A selective policy in public works should be adopted, as we have been doing. The country cannot come to a standstill, there is population explosion, the population is growing at the rate of 2.6 percent, aside from the migration that only worsens this problem in all our countries. Therefore, the country must continue to grow, construction must continue, new energy sources must be found, and the education facilities must also grow because the number of students will undoubtedly increase and the number of teachers will also have to be increased. For this, we must work and continue to develop. And this is what we are doing by building new houses and creating new areas for the forestry, agricultural, livestock, and mining sectors.

[Vicente Botin of Spanish Television] Mr President, the Peruvian electorate has expressed its support of center-leftist and leftist parties, clearly rejecting the most conservative parties. Do you think that Peruvians are showing a desire for more radical, more deep-rooted changes in the country?

[Belaunde] Well, I interpret this as a pendular movement. It is like the pendular movement in Venezuela where the Social Christian Party [COPEI], was replaced by the Democratic Action and then the Democratic Action was replaced by the COPEI. It is a natural movement. Reelection in Peru, as you well know, is not allowed. Therefore, I myself could not run for the presidency even if I had wanted to, which is something I did not want. I could not run as a candidate. As a consequence, this means that certain persons cannot run for elections for constitutional reasons, they cannot have direct participation.

You have seen the impartial manner in which I have been conducting this process, despite the fact that my political party was running in the elections.

We were all aware that this was a difficult moment. After all, we are not going to monopolize the government. I have been president for 10 years, my party was created 30 years ago, 29 years ago to be exact. The APRA was created 60 years ago, and is just now approaching the government. To a certain degree, I made it possible for them to reach the government, because, as I pointed out this morning, while one or another organization placed obstacles before the APRA in its quest for power over the past six decades, we have fully opened the door to them.

This is the current political situation. It cannot be said that we have been defeated, we have obviously not been reelected, but neither were we direct candidates. Dr Alva, a very distinguished member of my party, ran for us. But we have won because we presided over an impeccable electoral process, and this will be recalled by history. History will note that impeccable elections were carried out in Peru in 1985 and that for the first time in 73 years, that is my age, a legally elected president handed power over to another president elected in the same way. This happened in 1912, and in the meantime there have been many legally elected presidents, but not always was the outgoing president legally elected. Therefore, something that started in 1912, when I was born, is culminating now in 1985, as I hand over the power from an impeccably elected president to another elected by his people to occupy the highest post in the country in a manner that no one will be able to question.

[Ricardo (Callion) from Colombian Television Noticias Uno] Mr President, you have often referred to Latin American unity as a way to confront the economic crisis affecting this part of the continent, a crisis caused by the foreign debt. However, we already have an incipient unity in the Andean Pact formed by five countries. Hasn't this pact been ineffective in facing our economic crisis or in relieving us from other scourges that affect our society such as drug trafficking?

[Belaunde] Evidently the Andean Pact has not given its best, as we would have wished. However, personally, I am not a pessimist because we have certainly achieved very close contacts between our countries. Now, there is an opening in our trade system which was practically nonexistent before. Besides, there is also a strong wish for physical integration.

I particularly believe in road-river integration, that is, roads and water or riverways should be complemented. We are seriously working on this aspect. Electrical interconection is possible, as demonstrated by the Itaipu Dam and by the Salto Grande Dam between Uruguay and Argentina. Physical integration has been a bit ignored by lately. In fact, Latin American and Andean unity had only been referred to in speeches, poetry, history, or in vague hopes for a somewhat indefinite future. However, I think we should implement our objective.

This is why we have always spoken about a road-river connection, which we are already implementing. This is why we have spoken of energy interconnection and of a common currency, the Andean peso, which has already taken its first timid steps and which has been agreed to by our reserve banks. I believe that the Andean group will be saved by materially implementing these objectives which should have been treated as priorities but which were left for the last.

[Raul Diaz Palacios from Radio Cubanisima of Miami] Mr President, during your brief discourse about your administration, you have talked about many projects that will practically pave the way for your successor to be able to overcome the country's economic difficulties. Now, do you think that in the elections you obtained such a small number of votes because of the demagogy of the different candidates during their campaign?

[Belaunde] Well, I have not criticized the electoral process so harshly. I understand that in the election process there is a certain freedom of speech, which in fact is very healthy, but sometimes some excesses occur. But as for assuming governmental responsibilities, our group is a great front. The candidates feel it, our two finalists, one of which has the advantage and is very near to taking power.

This is why I am hopeful that everything will turn out well and that the projects will be executed prudently, considering that we are undergoing a very difficult crisis. There is the problem of change. There is an inflation problem. It is so difficult, to get rid of inflation! Our inflation rate is at 111 percent, or at least it was last year. However, if we follow one solution, it may double, if we follow another, it may multiply by six, and if we take yet another way, it may multiply by 20. So, all in all, we are not in such a bad condition.

I think that we are leaving the country in a condition which will allow our successors to continue with the projects. We are mainly leaving our successors concrete credits for development. I mean credits granted by the World Bank, the IDB, the AID, the Credit-Anstalt, and other organizations like the Canadian International Development Agency [CIDA], or even others from Japan or the EEC. Nonprofit organizations always need to recover their capital, but we have established repayment mechanisms to prevent excessive repayments. I believe that we should work together and more intensively with these organizations.

[Rafael (Coneza), of the Spanish magazine DEFENSA] Mr President, throughout your term, the essence of your work has been the program of popular cooperation you have just discussed. Equally, you have been able to reconcile the efforts of the Armed Forces and the government in various projects. Do you believe that your successor will have the same ability to reconcile efforts between the Armed Forces and the government and to proceed with popular cooperation program in the same way? Or will this disappear?

[Belaunde] I will talk about these questions with my successor. I have faith that they will be maintained and I trust that there will be new ideas. Of course, we claim no monopoly over what is right. There can be new ideas and in the impetus given to these programs. As for the military question, this is very important because this is not very well understood by the developed countries. These countries believe that the Armed Forces only exist for belligerant purposes, that they are unavoidably destined to go to war. They do not realize that in a developing country the Armed Forces can be and are factors of development. The civic action carried out by the Armed Forces is extraordinary. Those countries do not realize that the Armed Forces are practically a school of public education, because the draft mainly affects the less affluent citizens from the rural areas with very little education. The Armed Forces not only teach them to read, they teach them some trades, good habits, and discipline. Each barracks is a school.

The military question is naturally closely related to scientific and technological development. For instance, just to give you an example, all the television channels speak of electoral percentages and forecasts, but the Army has informed me of the facts, because every commander who was charged with maintaining public order at the voting tables received a paper with the processed data, and I have this data in my possession. Of course the data is not official, because the official data must be released by the National Elections Board.

[William Montalbano of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES] Given the results...

[Belaunde] Nice to see you, my old friend and colleague from Harvard. How are you?

[Question continues] Given yesterday's results and the large difference between the two leading candidates, I want to ask you if you see that it is useful or indispensable for the democratic process to go so rapidly into a runoff, or if there is any other way to facilitate the change of democratic government?

[Belaunde] Well, constitutionally speaking, there must be a runoff. I believe that the victory of Alan Garcia is conclusive and impeccable. It seems to me that a runoff is unnecessary because he has a remarkable advantage. The question now is to analyze the constitutional aspects, and this is in the hands of several congressmen who are studying the case. It is also a question of talking with the other candidates. I personally feel that the Peruvian people have already made their decision.

[Moderator] That's all, Mr President.

[Belaunde] I want to thank you for your patience in listening to me for 1 hour and I want to wish you happy stay in Peru. If any of you want more information about what we do in government, nothing would be more pleasant for me than to meet you again. Good night.

APRA VOTE COUNT NEARING 50-PERCENT MARK

PY181706 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] According to reliable sources reporting on the real situation at noon on 17 April, the official American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] figure, projected on the basis of the data sent in by APRA officials throughout the country, is nearing the 50-percent mark.

The probable figure was reportedly 49.82 percent compared to the 49.76-percent figure that remained unchanged up to noon on 17 April.

This increase is the result of new data received over the last few hours, which has aroused great suspense.

Nevertheless, it is estimated that, in the event that the 50-percent mark is reached, it will be a slow process resulting in electrifying suspense since the results from the remote areas are still being sent in, results that in any case are also subject to corrections.

ALAN GARCIA REPORTEDLY NAMES CABINET MINISTERS

PY181441 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] plans to introduce substantial changes in the new cabinet, and it reportedly will also include several independents in its government team.

The press has learned that the position of prime minister will be held by a minister without portfolio, and that the chiefs of Popular Cooperation [as heard] and the National System of Social Communications, Sinacoso, will no longer be cabinet ministers. The Popular Cooperation organization will be transferred to the municipalities, and Sinacoso will be replaced by the Presidential Press Office.

According to the report, Alan Garcia reportedly has already named the following to this cabinet: foreign relations, Carlos Alzamora, independent; interior, Romulo Leon; economy, finance, and commerce, Manuel Moreira (Sores); energy and mines, Jorge Ramos, independent; agriculture, Carlos (Linder), independent; industry, Gustavo (Faberven); transport and communications, (Blasterio) Morales; education, Humberto Carranza Piedra; health, Jose (Barzalo); housing, to be appointed; justice, to be appointed; and labor, Alfonso Grados Bertolini.

The possible appointment of Grados Bertolini as labor minister has created surprise in political circles. Grados himself said that so far he has not received an invitation.

The Presidential Press Office will be given to Hugo Otero, who was responsible for Alan Garcia's election campaign. Javier (Tartarian) will head the National Planning Institute, and [words indistinct] will be headed by Abel Sanchez.

CIVIL GUARDSMAN SHOT TO DEATH IN LIMA

PY181824 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 April, four presumed terrorists led by a woman killed a Civil Guardsman as he was about to deliver a summons to a resident of the Los Rosales urban development project in the El Surco District.

The body of Civil Guardsman Roger Salas Pulido, 35, was riddled with bullets. The criminals who shot him were driving a white Toyota. It has been reported that the incident occurred in the first block of (Chiuca) Street, in front of the home of Ernesto (Fellares). The policeman will be buried on 18 April in the Angel Cemetary with the appropriate honors.

LIMA BLACKED OUT AFTER PYLONS DESTROYED

PY190245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0205 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Lima, 18 Apr (AFP) -- A blackout that lasted for more than 1 hour today darkened most of the Peruvian capital, which has 5 million inhabitants. According to the first reports, the blackout was caused by the blowing up of several high tension pylons located to the east of the capital.

POLICE SHOOT STRIKING WORKERS, KILL FOUR

PY191247 Paris AFP in Spanish 0525 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Lima, 18 Apr (AFP) -- Four persons were shot to death today at the Quiruvilca copper mine and two more were wounded in the iron and steel mill of Chimbote, north of this capital, according to information released this afternoon by the left-wing National Federation of Miners and Metalworkers [FNMM].

The workers of the Quiruvilca copper mine in Libertad Department, which is run by the U.S. Northern Peru Copper Corporation, have been on strike for 2 days protesting the arrest of some of their leaders, which they contend were arranged by the company.

As for this morning's killings, the FNMM claims that the police shot two miners and their wives to death as part of the repression aimed at breaking the mineworkers strike.

Furthermore, the FNMM reports that the police this morning wounded two workers of the Chimbote state-owned steel mill, unleashing a general strike which the entire city of Chimbote has launched in support of the metalworkers, who have been striking since 2 April in demand of salary hikes.

ECONOMY MINISTER THANKS U.S. FOR GRANTING CREDIT

PY181830 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Peruvian Government has signed an agreement with the United States to import essential staples worth $25 million. These staples will be sold throughout Peru.

The document was signed by Peruvian Economy Minister Dr Guillermo Garrido Lecca and by U.S. Ambassador to Peru David Jordan.

The loan covers the supply of 116 tons of wheat and 11,000 tons of vegetable oil.

[Begin recording] [Garrido Lecca] On behalf of the Peruvian Government and people, I want to express thanks for the gesture of the U.S. Agency for International Development, which has granted a new credit for $25 million that will be used to foster, promote, and stimulate the country's development. [end recording]

LABOR MINISTER ON WORKER STABILITY, COMANAGEMENT

PY180127 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Labor Minister Hugo Fernandez Faingold has announced that measures will be taken to guarantee worker stability in the private sector and to implement the comanagement system in the public sector. He also reported that three draft laws on the dismissal of unionized workers will soon be submitted to Congress. He confirmed that he will again meet the leaders of the public servants confederation on 18 April.

Faingold also announced that an emergency plan will be implemented before winter to provide nutritional, education, and sanitary assistance to the poorer sectors. The minister met with President Sanguinetti this afternoon.

[Begin Faingold recording] We are submitting a bill to Congress providing the regulations for Article 65 of the Constitution. The bill deals particularly with the creation of personnel committees in autonomous agencies and decentralized public utilities of the commercial, industrial, and financial sectors. That is, we are taking the first step leading to the implementation of the comanagement system in the public sector, as was announced when the Colorado Party platform was released. In the next few hours, a bill shall be submitted to Congress for the protection of workers on strike. The bill takes into account the possibility of preventing the employers from hiring new workers to neutralize a strike. Also, general guidelines have been established for drafting three bills that will in the next few days be submitted to Congress. The bills will deal with the dismissal of unionized workers, job stability, contract termination, and disciplinary actions by employers. [end recording]

NAVY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CASE OF FORMER COMMANDER

PY190200 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The Navy General Command has issued a communique on the accusations that were leveled at Vice Admiral Hugo Marquez in Congress. It says, quote, regarding the statement made by Senator Jose German Araujo in the Senate on 16 April 1985, the Navy General Command wants to inform the public of the following; First: During court proceedings at the military court against a high-ranking officer and a naval chief, accusations were leveled at the then Commander in Chief of the Navy Vice Admiral Hugo Marquez. Second: Those accusations are virtually the same that have been made by Senator Jose German Araujo. Third: The legal proceeding containing those accusations is in the pretrial research period in the lower military court at the request of the defense. Fourth: As soon as the military advocate ordered the prosecution of the high-ranking officer, the honor court was installed to review the moral aspect of the accusations. Fifth: The publication of those accusations in an Argentine magazine were submitted to the military court and the honor court by the General Command of the Navy so that this material could be added to the case dossier. Sixth: The honor court understood that the sentence by the military court is necessary before it can render a verdict, but it continues to review those aspects not included inthe case dossier, unquote. The communique ends by noting that regarding this case, the General Command of the Navy is awaiting the verdict of the honor court and the sentence by the military court in order to take the appropriate action.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE QUALIFIES SUPPORT FOR REAGAN PLAN

PA180400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] San Jose, 17 Apr (AFP) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said today that during his trip to Washington last Mondy, he gave his "overall" support to President Reagan's peace proposal, but "not specifically" to the $14 million that the United States would give the anti-Sandinist rebels. Monge added that his support refers to the part of the plan that requests a dialogue between the sides in conflict in Nicaragua, in order to find a peaceful and political solution to the problem in that country. According to Monge, within the proposal the point that refers to the $14 million -- which would be given to the anti-Sandinists as humanitarian aid if the dialogue succeeds, and for military aid if the dialogue fails -- "will be reduced to a secondary level" because the important thing is to achieve a peaceful and not a military solution to the conflict.

Monge reported today at a press conference on his visit last Monday in Washington, where he was invited by President Reagan so he could personally explain his support for the peace plan to members of the U.S. Congress and Senate. The president reported that he was successful in getting Reagan to add to the proposal that the military aid to Central America this year, estimated at approximately $600 million, will be destined for economic and social programs, if a peaceful solution to the regional crisis is achieved. He also reported that he had explained to the Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives the Costa Rican position of seeking "a peaceful and non-military solution to the Central American problem in general, and the Nicaraguan problem in particular." He said that within the U.S. Government there is hope that the Nicaraguan authorities will decide to discuss the Reagan plan and not reject it "out of hand," as they have done so far. He added that the proposal as such is not inflexible and leaves room for negotiation.

Monge later referred to the presence in the northern zones of Costa Rica -- on the border with Nicaragua -- of U.S. military engineers who are supervising the installation of a counterinsurgency base. Monge said that he was not aware that U.S. military men were already in the country, but he said that the intention is to create a counter-terrorist warfare organization, "because we are aware of the presence in Costa Rica of members of the Basque separatist movement, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty, the PLO, the Italian Red Brigades, and North Koreans."

He added that it is clear that the Costa Rican security forces being trained in this zone "are not to clash with the Sandinist Army unless they attack us, nor are they to train the rebel groups that are fighting against the Managua government." "It is a matter," he said, "of preparing our people to defend our country in case of an attack." Monge said that this activity on the Murcielago farm in the northern zone -- where it is expected that the counterinsurgency base will be ready by mid-May -- would go against Costa Rican neutrality "if the U.S. military forces were to provide military training." He added that with the presence of the U.S. troops "we are seeking to improve our civil police," but he said, "they are not here to provide military training."

MONGE REVEALS THREATS AGAINST HIS LIFE

PA181459 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] The international Mafia has threatened President Monge and his family, the president admitted on Wednesday night and Thursday morning in Alajuela.

According to the president, this is the result of his decision to deport to Mexico Rafael Caro Quintero and his group.

Monge said yesterday in Alajuela that he, in fact, has received threats. He then said: "When it is a matter of threats, of problems of terrorism, I frequently say: Just as in witchcraft there are some things one should not believe, but one cannot simply ignore some things."

It was very obvious yesterday in Alajuela that President Monge was being carefully guarded. Following his speech the president left in his car; he did not stay for the parades as he did in 1983 and 1984. Monge justified last Wednesday the expulsion of the narcotics traffickers. Yesterday in Alajuela he did not give serious consideration to the Mafia's threats, nor did he explain how they had been made.

EL SALVADOR

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP INVESTIGATES CIVILIAN DEATHS

PA181618 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Raul Beltran report]

[Text] Sources in the nongovernmental Salvadoran Human Rights Commission confirmed today that committees from their organization and the Catholic Church began investigating early today recent charges of serious human rights violations in San Jose Guayabal jurisdiction, a mere 18 km northeast of San Salvador, where Army troops and FMLN guerrillas fought yesterday for about 6 hours. According to preliminary reports received by humanitarian organizations in the capital, including the International Red Cross, six civilians died in the fighting. This was reported by YSU yesterday afternoon. Meanwhile, because of contradictory versions reported by the Army and the leftist guerrillas, the investigations are expected to give a new twist to the picture of respect for human rights and particularly to the violation of the Geneva Convention provision on respect for the civilian population, following the events of last week which also took place in La Paz Department.

The contradictory reports include charges by both the Army and the leftist guerrillas. The Armed Forced Press Committee reported today that the leftist guerrillas were stopped at San Jose Guayabal in Las Animas canton, adding that the fighting was bloody and that the body of one guerrilla was abandoned on the outskirts of San Jose Guayabal. A member of the National Guard was killed and eight members of the security corps, including an officer, were wounded, according to the Defense Ministry report.

The same report indicates that four civilians died, that the movements of the guerrillas were detected, and that the guerrillas were later pursued by Air Force and infantry units. The Air Force confirmed today that two of its U.S.-made UH-1H helicopter gunships were damaged during Monday's fighting at San Jose Guayabal. Meanwhile, the guerrillas allege that the victims included a woman and her three children, whose names have not yet been revealed, and that they died during bombing in San Jose Guayabal. Defense Ministry sources questioned this morning said that an investigation has been initiated in this matter but that the tragic death of these civilians may have occurred in the cross fire between leftist guerrillas and the Armed Forces. However, high-ranking Army sources interviewed by YSU said that the investigation has been launched in order to determine responsibility.

Spokesmen for the nongovernmental Salvadoran Human Rights Commission and the Christian Legal Aid Office said that they have also begun an investigation to determine the details of what happened to the six civilian victims of Monday's fighting between leftist guerrillas and Army troops in San Jose Guayabal.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK ARMY IN NORTHERN CUSCATLAN

PA171925 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1905 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Cuscatlan -- At 0500 today, FMLN guerrillas attacked Army patrols in the rural area of San Jose Guayabal, Cuscatlan Department, 40 km east of San Salvador. Early reports state that three National Guardsmen were wounded and that a group of civilians were also injured during the leftist attack. Troops of the Cojutepeque Detachment were sent to the area to reinforce the positions attacked north of San Jose Guayabal.

VILLALOBOS INTERVIEWS WITH POST, AFP REVIEWED

PA180252 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of six U.S. intellectuals and politicians sponsored by the U.S.-Central American Relations Commission visited Morazan Department on 13 April to attend a meeting with Commander Joaquin Villalobos. Among the members of the delegation were James Shannon, former U.S. congressman from Massachusetts from 1978 to 1984; Peter Bell, political analyst; Terry Carl, political adviser to U.S. Congressman Barnes; and Cynthia Arson, adviser to U.S. Congressman George Miller.

The meeting took place in Perquin, and lasted about 4 hours. It was held within the framework of the FMLN-FDR's diplomatic efforts to support its policy for a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

The meeting between the U.S. delegation and Commander Joaquin Villalobos has had wide repercussions on the international level. The main news agencies and newspapers in the world have given it widespread publicity.

We will summarize an article published by the influential U.S. daily THE WASHINGTON POST on 15 April. We will also report on an AFP dispatch, and will fully reproduce the interview with Commander Joaquin Villalobos and an AFP reporter on 13 April in Perquin.

The following are excerpts of the article published by the influential U.S. daily THE WASHINGTON POST in relation to the meeting between a U.S. delegation and Commander Joaquin Villalobos on 13 April in Perquin, Morazan Department. The article reads as follows:

In a highly unusual interview, Joaquin Villalobos, a key military commander of the leftist Salvadoran FDR, told a delegation of six U.S. citizens that he fully supports peace negotiations with the government. Villalobos met yesterday for 3 hours with James Shannon, a former U.S. Congressman from Massachusetts, an aide for U.S. Representative George Miller, Democrat-California, and four U.S. citizens who are members of the U.S.-Central American Relations Commission, which is a liberal organization headquartered in Washington. They were accompanied by an AFP reporter who was not present at the meeting between Villalobos and the U.S. delegation.

Security measures have prevented U.S. journalists from interviewing Joaquin Villalobos during the almost 5 years of war between the government and the FMLN. His absence at the first round of peace talks in La Palma on 10 October and the death shortly thereafter of the most brilliant Salvadoran Army Commander Colonel Domingo Monterrosa triggered high speculation that Villalobos wanted to win the war instead of sitting down at the bargaining table.

Villalobos admitted that he and the four other FMLN commanders, as well as the FMLN's diplomatic representatives are all in favor of peace talks.

The above was reported by the U.S. delegation.

The talks were suspended after the second round of talks on 30 November. The guerrilla leader said that he believes in a cease-fire, but that it must be negotiated with the government, and that it can only be possible if the United States completely stops sending aid to the Salvadoran Armed Forces. The members of the delegation did not have a tape recorder for the interview, and they could not quote Villalobos' words exactly from their notes.

THE WASHINGTON POST added: The meeting, organized by the guerrillas, took place in Perquin, a rebel capital in northern Morazan Department.

On 5 April, government spokesman Major Carlos Aviles made public a report issued by the Army's intelligence, stating that Villalobos had been killed in combat on 31 March. Four days later, an interview with Villalobos was heard over the radio, proving that he was still alive. Yesterday, Commander Villalobos appeared safe and sound before the U.S. congressmen. Asked about his political beliefs, Villalobos said that he sympathizes with Marxism, but that he is not a disciplined Marxist, according to Peter Bell, an associate of the International Council for Peace headquartered in Washington.

Commander Villalobos told the AFP reporter that he is a Salvadoran revolutionary.

According to Congressman Barne's aide Cynthia Arson, Villalobos seemed extremely optimistic about the guerrillas' advancements, and said that they could win militarily. We have the power to veto any antiguerrilla project [as heard] he stressed, according to the article published by the influential daily THE WASHINGTON POST.

Villalbobos is the commander in chief of the People's Revolutionary Army, one of the FMLN's five armed groups operating in eastern El Salvador, the article concludes.

On 13 April, the same day of the meeting in Perquin, Commander Joaquin Villalobos was interviewed by a special AFP correspondent. This interview has been cited by several press agencies. We will quote them in our next transmissions. We will now read the AFP dispatch on the interview with Commander Joaquin Villalobos.

Exclusive interview with a Salvadoran guerrilla commander, by Jean-Perra Bousquet, AFP special correspondent.

Perquin, El Salvador, 14 April -- Commander Joaquin Villalobos, the top military chief of the Salvadoran guerrillas whose alleged death was reported last week, granted an exclusive interview to AFP on 13 April. Smiling, and looking perfectly healthy, the 33-year-old dark man, slighly taller than the average Salvadoran, received the AFP correspondent at his fortress in Perquin, a village located in the northeastern sector of Morazan Department, 205 km from San Salvador.

Villalobos had not granted an interview for the past 3 years, which had given rise to the most fanciful rumors, from alleged serious differences among the other guerrilla leaders to his death in combat, as reported last week by U.S. Embassy officials in San Salvador.

Commander Villalobos is convinced that the Salvadoran guerrillas and govenrment will soon meet for the third time to continue negotiations.

Although no specific results are expected, he hopes for humanization of the war, a solution to prisoner problems and the bombings of the civilian population, and other issues such as activities against the popular organizations and the kidnapping of union leaders. The remainder of the problems will require a lot of time, the exchange of ideas, discussions, and goodwill. We are willing to talk; the other side must show its willingness, he said.

Villalobos denied the existence of differences or confrontations within the FMLN and FDR, stressing the expeditious way in which the two organizations put their ideas together to reply to Duarte's proposals in a few hours. This would not have been possible without a unity of position and thought, he stressed.

Regarding the possibility of a truce or cease-fire similar to the one agreed on in Colombia between the government and the guerrillas, Villalobos said that the dimensions of the war in El Salvador are much greater. He added: The confrontation is practically with the Reagan administration's policy. Without U.S. aid to the Armed Forces and the government, the correlation of forces in the country would have changed drastically a long time ago, he stressed.

Commander Villalobos said that his forces are now in a highly advantageous position and that the FMLN is changing its tactics and strategic plans. The national Army is a problem which has been solved militarily. The problem now is to attack its support base, that is, U.S. support, Villalobos stressed, adding that acting otherwise would be waging the war under their terms. He noted that the main task at this time is not conducting spectacular operations; the important thing is that we have entered a phase of war of attrition, but somehow these changes have been interpreted as a sign of weakness by the FMLN. He added that the guerrillas are determined to prevent the consolidation of any economic or political project in the country unless it is to be carried out with FMLN participation and in the framework of a general solution that must take the interests of the people into consideration. Later, he rejected the characterization of Marxist because he finds it unprecise and because such a characterization would place us in the midst of the East-West struggle.

He said: The guerrillas include Christians -- many of them priests -- social democrats, social Christians, revolutionaries who like Marxist ideas, and revolutionaries who say they are Marxist and Christian.

In Villalobos' opinion, the essential factor is that the Salvadoran guerrillas have the characteristics of the most advanced way of thinking in Latin America. The current and future U.S. administrations will have to take into consideration the kind of thinking they will confront in El Salvador and in the rest of the continent, Commander Villalobos said. How are they going to confront the fact that their capitalist mode, which perhaps is pure, is not completely applicable to Latin America, the guerrilla commander asked.

The Salvadoran commander concluded the interview with another statement: Perhaps it is necessary to look for ways to integrate the various ideas.

Now we will broadcast the entire interview granted by Commander Joaquin Villalobos to the special AFP correspondent in Perquin on 13 April.

[Begin recording] [Bousquet] Let's start with a triviality. Last week the U.S. Embassy said that you were either dead or seriously wounded. I see you are in good shape. How are you? Have you had any problems?

[Villalobos] I am fine. I have not had problems for a long time.

[Bousquet] How old are you?

[Villalobos] I am 33.

[Bousquet] Duarte made a statement on renewing the dialogue after the elections. What do you expect from the dialogue?

[Villalobos] I believe that if there is popular and international pressure for the dialogue, in addition to all we can do to make a third meeting feasible, then the rest is up to Mr Duarte. I believe we are going to have a third meeting.

[Bousquet] What do you expect from this meeting? The only positive result of the two initial meetings was that you sat at the same table, but there was no other specific result. I know everything cannot be achieved in a single day, but do you think there is any possibility of making specific advances? What do you think could be the initial steps?

[Villalobos] The most specific steps, the most accessible steps, are steps that concern the humanization of the war, the prisoner problems, the bombing of the civilian population, and other matters such as activities against popular organizations, the kidnapping in cities of people involved in labor union organizations, and so forth. We cannot speak of time. However, the road will be one that requires the exchange of ideas, many discussions, and goodwill. We trust in our will to dialogue. The other side must demonstrate such a will.

[Bousquet] Do both the FMLN and the FDR agree with the dialogue or is there a difference of opinion?

[Villalobos] No. The only differences are those that the other side fabricates for propaganda purposes. I believe that the quickness with which the FMLN-FDR accommodated all the ideas and responded -- in a matter of hours -- to Mr Duarte's proposals is evidence of our unity. If we were not united in our thinking, if there were not a common position, this could not have been done. This is clear evidence of the unity of the fronts in favor of the dialogue policy.

[Bousquet] Do you think that there could soon be an agreement on a cease-fire as has happened in Colombia?

[Villalobos] Allow me to tell you that I doubt that our situation can be solved the way Colombia is resolving hers. These are two completely different things. The war in El Salvador is more difficult and of a larger dimension. Basically, our confrontation is with the Reagan administration's policies. If it were not for the U.S. aid to the Salvadoran Government and Army, the correlation of forces would have abruptly changed a long time ago in El Salvador. Whether we reach specific agreements depends on securing a national framework to solve the Salvadoran crisis. This implies that strategic agreements must have, as a basis, a solution for the U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

[Bousquet] At the military level it has been noticed that the last large-scale operation carried out by the front was the attack on Cerron Grande 1 year ago. In the past few months, it was noticed that guerrilla activities, at least large-scale attacks, spectacular attacks such as the one on Paraiso and [words indistinct], have diminished. What can you say about this? Do you think that the front is in a good position to sit at the negotiations table?

[Villalobos] We are in a most advantageous position. There are reports that reaffirm what I have said. The FMLN is changing tactics and strategic plans because we believe that the national Army is a problem that, militarily speaking, has been resolved. Our problem now is to resolve the Army's source of support. Its source of support is the North Americans. From 1979 to 1984 the Army quadrupled. It obtained more aircraft than ever before. At the beginning the Army had 12,000 troops. In 4 years we inflicted almost 18,000 casualties. We practically eliminated the Army, considering its national capabilities.

Obviously, if we view the problem as one represented by the national Army, and if we aim our military strategy in that direction without taking into consideration the Army's source of support, we would be waging war on their terms. Ours is a typical change to the modalities of irregular warfare aimed at defeating the new ideas and the new plans that the North Americans are trying to implement in El Salvador.

These changes have been interpreted, to a certain extent, as a decrease in the FMLN's capabilities. However, the important issue is that we have initiated a war of attrition because we realize that the FMLN is no longer facing the Salvadoran Army; we are facing the North Americans and, consequently, destabilization and sabotage are strategic elements of our military policy. Today, more than ever, we are certain that we must not permit the consolidation of any political or economic project in the country if it is not implemented with our participation in the framework of a general solution that must consider the people's interests, Without this participation, such a project will not be possible. This situation may last 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 years, for as long as the Army can continue to assimilate Yankee aid. But how long is this going to last? This we don't know, but we are moving into vital areas. Currently, we do not view spectacular operations as a main element. The main objective is to secure key positions in strategic zones that have not been touched during these 4 years of war, zones such as the country's western region and the south-central belt. We are going there. We will also destroy all tactics of the U.S. plan, the penetration [words indistinct] like the case of "Torola IV" when we overwhelmingly defeated them with a small investment of logistic means. We fought like we had never fought before. We faced the operation differently and we succeeded in causing more damage.

[Unidentified speaker] Excuse me, we are out of time.

[Bousquet] Well, I am going to ask you one last question. The North American administration talks a lot about the government here which, with U.S. aid, is fighting a Marxist guerrilla movement. If I remember, you were a militant Christian student. There are many members of the FMLN and the FDR who follow a [word indistinct] ideology and others are social democrats like Ruben Zamora. How do you see this? Does it bother you when you are referred to as military chief of Marxist guerrillas? I would like to discuss this for a moment.

[Villalobos] First of all, we are Salvadoran revolutionaries. Many of us may sympathize with a given idea. We know that there is criticism but we don't think that we are the only ones in the world who have ideas. We are not the only political force, althouth we are armed. There are many social scientists who believe that this crisis has many elements that force people to grasp the true situation and search for a social project that will overcome our country's problems and perhaps others. However, to say that we are Marxists -- giving us an adjective that places us amid the East-West struggle, that places us in a position of being somewhat inflexibile to political agreements, that turns us into a justification for the Yankee aid to the Salvadoran Government, that makes us a group that maintains an intransigent position -- is completely false.

In the revolutionary Salvadoran movement there are Christians, many Christians. There are priests; there are people who have democratic ideas. There are social democrats. There are revolutionaries who like Marxist ideas and revolutionaries who are Marxists and claim they are also Christians. In this regard, I believe that this situation is characteristic of an advanced Latin American way of thinking. That is the way it is here. Perhaps this is the way it is in other areas.

This should be taken into consideration by the current and future U.S. dministrations that will be facing this way of thinking and ideas in El Salvador and in the remainder of the continent. They must decide how they are going to confront this problem, how they are going to confront the problem that their model -- the pure capitalist model -- is perhaps not completely applicable in Latin America and it is necessary to look for some points and ways that would permit the integration of other ideas to produce a change on the continent. [end recording]

This has been a recording of the entire interview that a special AFP correspondent had with Commander Joaquin Villalobos on 13 April in the city of Perquin in northern Morazan Department. Some well-known news sources and international news agencies reported the interview, making reference to the liberty plan implemented by the Armed Forces during the electoral process. This subject was not discussed during the interview. Neither the AFP special correspondent nor Commander Villalobos referred to the so-called liberty plan.

BRAZ REPORTS DESTRUCTION OF SEVERAL FARMS

PA140311 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Excerpts] We begin our military information with a report on the activities of the urban commands in Usulutan. The report states that on 12 April, at 0100, urban commandos of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's [BRAZ] Commander Gonzalo Southern Group were active in the city of Usulutan. They destroyed a high-voltage tower and transformer only 500 meters from the 6th Infantry Brigade headquarters. The enemy was not able to react immediately. Simultaneously, other BRAZ Southern Group Units destroyed a high-voltage tower and seven transformers in the town of Santa Elena. The enemy did not react, despite the fact that it was present at the road leading to the town. This operation was called "Companero Commander (Chingo), until victory always." This sabotage action, carried out inside the city of Usulutan, is further proof of the unstoppable advance of the Salvadoran people until they have achieved their complete liberation. This action is the beginning of our actions to attack the enemy in their own rearguard in the city of Usulutan.

On 10 April BRAZ guerrilla units of the Commander Gonzalo Southern Group, obeying orders from the general command to sabotage the dictatorship's war economy, burned the following farms owned by rich landowners: El Porvenir, owned by (Roberto Fulger Avila); La Palma, owned by Manuel Guandique; the Jacobo estate; La Tacha, owned by Alfonso Flores Sanchez; Santa Emilia, owned by Eduardo Recinos; La Joya Helada, owned by (Serafin Maravilla); and (Alfonson Zelaya's) farms. During this action more than 100 manzanas were destroyed. This has been a report from Usulutan where the actions of the battalions trained by the gringos -- Belloso, Atonal, and other forces of the dictatorship -- were useless. Our revolutionary units continue dealing blows to the war economy of the dictatorship and continue to wear out the enemy.

AIR FORCE SAID TO BOMB NEAR GUAZAPA VOLCANO

PA172257 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Attention, humanitarian organizations and the Salvadoran Catholic Church: The dictatorship continues to commit crimes against the people. The densely populated area located to the south of the Guazapa Volcano was heavily bombed and machine-gunned throughout the morning by A-37 planes, E-2 light aircraft, and helicopter gunships. The criminal Air Force attacked the La Bolsa, Las Animas, Rodriguez, El Llano, and Palacios cantons, and endangered the lives and property of civilians.

San Salvadoran radio stations reported that many civilians were killed by Air Force bombs during the landing of helicopter-borne troops because some of them hit the roofs of houses inhabited by civilians. This reveals the criminal irresponsibility of the genocidal high command. We condemn this kind of operation; we call on all of our people to repudiate Duarte's regime war policy. He is the enemy of peace.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR RIFT CONTINUES

Chamber of Commerce Session

PA181743 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday the Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce held a plenary session and expressed full support for the actions to be taken by the Coordinating Committee of Farming, Commerce, Industrial, and Financial Associations [CACIF], aimed at getting the government to meet the demands presented by the private sector as a result of the crisis caused by che new taxes.

During the plenary session of the Chamber of Commerce, a nonpayment of taxes was proposed, as well as staging partial work stoppages. The businessmen also said that it is necessary to dismiss all members of the economic cabinet as well as all those who were involved in implementing the tax package that caused this problem. However, some sectors not affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce voiced their concern that yesterday's session did not analyze the abuses of many merchants who increased the prices of some items under the pretext of the new taxes. Despite the fact that the taxes were suspended, many merchants did not change their prices. This is a form of violence and of playing with the hunger of the people, our sources added. Therefore it is necessary for the Chamber of Commerce to study the situation and call on its affiliates to change their prices, because there is no need to charge increases if the taxes are not in effect.

U.S. Expresses Concern

PA181411 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Guatemalan Government officials today reacted with apparent indifference to a statement by the U.S. State Department regarding our country's political and economic situation. The State Department expressed the U.S. Government's concern over the possibility that antidemocratic groups might take advantage of the recent events in our country to hamper the democratic process that should culminate with the October general elections. Ramon Celada Carrillo, public relations secretary of the presidency, said today:

[Begin recording] [Celada Carrillo] The U.S. Government made this statement on 12 April, but it was not officially confirmed until yesterday. Our ambassador to Washington had already informed our Foreign Ministry of this on 12 April, but the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala only confirmed it yesterday.

[Reporter] What does the government have to say about this statement?

[Celada Carrillo] We leave it to the Guatemalan people to comment. I think that the U.S. State Department has adopted a balanced position and that they are focusing on the matter realistically. [end recording]

Commentary Praises Repeal

PA182256 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The head of state heeded one of the principal demands of the national sectors that the new taxes be repealed. In the past few hours, Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores heeded one of the principal demands of the national sectors that the decrees creating the new taxes be repealed. Such taxes drew national and international comment.

The different organizations in the private enterprise sector, especially the members of the Chamber of Commerce, had announced the possibility of carrying out a strike, partial work stoppages, and nonpayment of taxes if the government did not agree to their demand to eliminate the decrees that created the new taxes and order the dismissal of the economic cabinet members who, in one way or another, were responsible for implementation of these measures. We believe that the Guatemalan head of state has corrected the principal error of the regime which was the antitechnical and antijuridical application of new taxes that unfortunately castigated broad sectors of the Guatemalan people. Undoubtedly, the repeal of the decrees that created new taxes must convey confidence and tranquillity to the sectors involved that hope the government will not insist on the ill-advised tax readjustments. From any standpoint, we believe that we must urge the Guatemalan people to remain alert and not permit new taxes to be imposed on sweaty backs, tired from so much work. We are convinced that the head of state heeded most of the demands of private as well as other important national sectors. However, we think that it is not through removal of officials or promoting coups d'etat, real or technical, that the situation will be resolved.

Unfortunately, in the past tax crisis it was made very clear that the candy at the party was only the poor people. The gasoline stations rejoiced the day of the crisis and the situation was the same at the large supermarkets. They held a crazy sale as if it was Christmas or the New Year, and the people were left twiddling their thumbs.

Now the people must join in voicing their protest over those merchants who overcharged for articles on the pretext of the new taxes and who did not subsequently reduce prices. This is a historic moment in which the business chambers must also do their part. They must create an awareness among their associates and affiliates so that they will not profit from the people's hunger. At the same time, we must begin a serious, responsible, national dialogue to find a solution to the social and economic crisis, but without contemplating new taxes. The people should not be deceived by swan songs, but must be united and alert to defend their interests.

Assembly Offers To Mediate

PA181923 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Guatemalan National Constituent Assembly tonight passed a resolution offering to mediate between the national government and the CACIF, promoting the reestablishment of a dialogue between the two parties to find joint solutions to the country's economic crisis. According to the resolution, the Constituent Assembly believes that the repeal of tax reforms last week creates conditions suitable for this dialogue but that stubborn attitudes could prevent this, seriously harming Guatemalan democracy. In addition to offering to mediate between the government and CACIF, the Constituent Assembly resolution requests that the government and all sectors involved in this problem refrain from adopting hasty and unilateral measures until a consensus is achieved through a national dialogue.

Foreign Minister on Dialogue

PA182031 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, whom we interviewed this afternoon as he was leaving the National Palace, insisted that a dialogue with the private sector will begin shortly inasmuch as contacts made thus far have been very positive.

[Begin recording] [Andrade] We are expecting a national dialogue to get under way, and we believe that the various sectors involved have a positive attitude. We have been making contacts with the productive sectors as well as other sectors such as the academic and social sectors, which we hope will lead to a very constructive dialogue.

[Reporter] Is the fact that there have been no negotiations with CACIF, hindering a solution to the problem?

[Andrade] Contacts have been made, and we are trying to encourage a dialogue among all sectors. I repeat, this is a time when Guatemala needs joint, positive, constructive action that will be flexible, but above all very patriotic action.

[Reporter] Is the government promoting this dialogue?

[Andrade] I think all Guatemalans are supportive and all sectors are encouraging this dialogue. [end recording]

HONDURAS

U.S. MILITARY AIRCRAFT CRASHES, CREW MISSING

PA182016 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1927 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- A U.S. military training aircraft was involved in an accident today on the northern coast of Honduras and its two crew members have been reported missing.

According to reports by the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, the OA-37 aircraft crashed some 25 km northwest of the Atlantic port of Tela. The aircraft was participating in the joint Honduran-U.S. "Big Pine III" maneuvers that will conclude Monday. The names of the aircraft's crewmembers will not be released until their next of kin are notified, the sources added.

The OA-37 had taken off from La Mesa Airport, in the northeastern port of the city of San Pedro Sula in northern Honduras, on a training flight.

According to the embassy report, the aircraft was operating within the Group II air support unit at La Mesa and was assigned to the National Guard Airborne Unit at Willow Base in Grove, Pennsylvania, in the United States. A board of U.S. Air Force officers has been appointed to investigate the cause of the accident, while various rescue crews are searching for the wreckage.

The embassy promised to provide more information when a detailed report of the event is available.

SUAZO VETO OF AMNESTY LAW SENT TO CONGRESS

PA181502 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Letter from President Roberto Suazo Cordova to the National Congress; dated 17 April]

[Text] Messrs Secretaries: In accordance with the powers outlined in Article 216 and the authority granted by Article 245, Point 33 of the Constitution of the Republic, I must return to the sovereign National Congress Decree No 40-85 issued on 9 April, which I received on 16 April with official note SCN-145-85, dated 15 April.

Finding legal and doctrinal impediments in the decree, I am returning it without the corresponding sanction and promulgation which are established in Article 216, and with the respective veto that I base on the following reasons:

1. Decree No 40-85 contradicts the content and spirit of Article 12 of the Civil Code and Article 3 of the Penal Code that establish the principle of generality [generalidad] of the law.

2. In effect, the aforementioned decree is not general because it has a specific application. It sets a specific period with precise dates, favoring some individuals while harming others who might have committed the same or similar crimes mentioned in the decree, thus contravening the objective sought by any amnesty.

3. Although Decree No 40-85 has a limited and specific character, covering a specific period and including only those who committed the crimes that are the object of the decree during that period, if approved it would set a dangerous precedent that might be used in the future. This would extend its application to benefit all those who commit the same or similar crimes mentioned in the decree, thus gravely threatening the security of the state.

Due to these reasons, I am returning the aforementioned decree with the corresponding veto so that it can be submitted for new deliberations in accordance with Article 216 of the Constitution of the Republic. Expressing my esteem to the Messrs Secretaries of the Honorable National Congress,

[Signed] Roberto Suazo Cordova, constitutional president of the Republic

Valladares Court to Review Veto

PA181401 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpt] A commission was appointed to study the veto. It includes: Hector Orlando Gomez Cisneros, Romualdo Bueso Penalba, Oscar Alvarez Duron, Jose Simon Ascona Hoyo, Elias Jones Calix, Rene Sagastume Castillo, and Miguel Andonie Fernandez. The presidential veto will be sent to the Supreme Court headed by Ramon Valladares Soto, not the one headed by Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo. Here is Efrain Bu Giron, president of the National Congress, expressing his opinion on this.

[Begin recording] I believe that the motion the Honorable Rodriguez Solorzano wanted to introduce was unnecessary. We have asked the Supreme Court to hear cases in the past.

However, now that there are three politicians, it has been said that it is not up to the president [of Congress] to ask the Supreme Court for a hearing. The president [of Congress] has acted as the representative of the Congress, which is aware of the decision. No one has to read articles of the Constitution to me, I know it by heart. [applause] It is said [words indistinct] violation of the Constitution. There is an attempt to convince the Honduran people and the government itself that it is we who are violating the Constitution. [end recording]

CRIMINAL COURT ORDERS PROBE OF LIBERAL DEPUTY

PA181731 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The secretary of the honorable Supreme Court of Justice, in compliance with the ruling dated 16 April, attests to investigations and the following document:

First Criminal Court, Tegucigalpa, D.C., 13 April

Whereas: At 0830 this court learned through the media that yesterday, 12 April, in the afternoon, at the Presidents Theater, located in the Guanacaste neighborhood in this capital, during a meeting of Liberal conventioneers, Deputy Carlos Orbin Montoya delivered a speech espousing concepts that violate the law.

Consequently, this court has concluded that there is enough evidence to order initial investigations into legal proceedings on the charges, based on the following articles of the current Penal Code: Articles 302 and 311, conspiring against the state's unity; Article 328, acting against the form of government; Article 295, spreading false, exaggerated, or tendentious reports that may endanger the national economy and public credit and which could harm our ecnomy; Article 337, without seeking a violent change in the established government or disavowing its authority, rising publicly and tumultuously to achieve by force or through illegal means the following [words indistinct]], 2, 3 and 4, carrying out an act of hatred or vengeance against private citizens or government officials or against their personal property, with political or social intentions, which is considered sedition; [passage as heard] Article 340, inciting to rebellion or sedition formally and directly from a public tribunal and issuing instructions [words indistinct] to carry this out; Article 345, threatening [words indistinct] or in other ways insulting the dignity of public authorities while performing their duties, in detriment to the Honduran state and, more specifically, in detriment to the president of the Republic, the Armed Forces Higher Council, and the directors of the Honduran Central Bank.

Compelled by law, this court orders initial investigations into the charges against Deputy Orbin Montoya, in accordance with Article 120, Section 1, and Article 121 or the Penal Code, so that the honorable National Congress may decide if the charges are valid.

Therefore, the First Criminal Court of Francisco Morazan Department, on behalf of the Honduran State and in accordance with Articles 1, 2, 72, 90, 205, Section 15, 303, 314, 328, and 330 of the Constitution; Articles 1 and 40, Section 3, of the law on the organization and duties of the courts; Articles 110, 120, Section 1, 121, 122, and 152 Section 1 of the Penal Code; Articles 302, 311, 328, 295, 337, Section 4, 340, 345, and 166 of the current Penal Code, resolves:

That there are sufficient grounds to order the initial investigation into the charges against Deputy Carlos Orbin Montoya.

The court also rules that the proceedings of this initial legal action be submitted to the honorable Supreme Court of Justice so it can take the appropriate legal action, according to the law.

Let this be fulfilled.

[Signed] Marco Antonio Lanza; Daniel Boquin, secretary

Received on 16 April at 1500

Supreme Court of Justice, Tegucigalpa, D.C., 16 April

Congress Refuses Trial

PA190113 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Congress today refused to allow a deputy from the Liberal Party (presently in power) to be tried by the lower courts. The First Criminal Court, at the instructions of the Supreme Court, lifted a "whereas" on Deputy Carlos Orbin Montoya and accused him of sedition.

The "whereas" is a document issued by a court against a person in order to prosecute him if the immunity he enjoys as a ranking state official or a member of one of the institutions of the three branches of state (legislative, judicial, and executive) prevents from appearing before a judge.

According to the "whereas," at a public meeting Montoya aggravated the executive branch by accusing Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova of buying consciences and civilian and military positions by granting foreign exchange through the Central Bank. According to the Supreme Court that accused Montoya, the one recognized by Suazo Cordova because another court was recognized by Congress when it decided to restructure the judicial branch on 18 March, Montoya disclosed false reports against the economy.

There is a decree dating back to 1973 that punishes crimes against the economy, but it does not list specific cases of criminal action. Since 1973, newsmen, lawyers, and economists have protested the existence of this decree, but the various administrations have refused to abolish it.

With the congressional refusal to prosecute Deputy Montoya in order to prevent harming the immunity enjoyed by the deputies, judicially, the case is considered closed. However, this is all part of the struggle among the branches of state in this country, especially between the judicial branch and the legislative branch, which is rejected by the executive branch.

PRESIDENT STRESSES 'CLEAN' ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER

PA190026 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1905 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova reasserted that "clean, fair, and honest" elections will be held on 24 November.

The president made his statement to the press at the Air Force installations after a ceremony to commemorate the Air Force's 54th anniversary. Suazo Cordova said: "On 24 November, all of us Hondurans will case our votes to elect a president, three presidential designates (substitutes for the president), about 100 deputies to the National Congress, and 83 municipal representatives."

The president asserted: "I rely on the support of the Honduran people and the Armed Forces to consolidate democracy through free elections and to maintain order, the Constitution, laws, and the current government system."

He said presently Honduras is passing through "a severe, complex political crisis generated by the personal presidential aspirations of some deputies of the National Congress, particularly its own president, Efrain Bu Giron." Suazo Cordova added: "I am concerned over this crisis, even more because as the president, I must take the necessary measures to maintain order, the constitutional system, and the nation's peace."

He pointed out that he has made efforts toward a dialogue between the three state branches that are confronting each other in Honduras and that have brought about a sort of "technical coup," but that "the arrogance and ambitions of the Congress president have prevented all understanding." He explained that he vetoed some electoral law amendments decreed by the National Congress because he deemed them "untimely and unconstitutional, and felt that they only serve the personal and presidency-oriented interests of some deputies." These amendments announced by the Congress last week must be considered by the legislature. If, once considered, this bill wins two-thirds of possible vote (55), it might become law. Nevertheless, the majority that approved the electoral law amendment bill only attained 53 votes cast by an alliance of the ruling Liberal Party minority and the opposition National Party.

Suazo Cordova indicated that he still does not know why he has not considered an amnesty decree promulgated by the Congress for the benefit of political prisoners and that would be retroactive to January 1985. [sentence as received] With this decree, the Congress is trying to win the release of Roman Valladares Soto, chairman of the Supreme Court of Justice, who was imprisoned and accused of high treason and abuse after he was elected by the Congress as the result of a restructuring of the judicial branch.

Suazo Cordova has denied that he alone controls the elections both in the Liberal Party and its traditional opponent the National Party. He said: "That is slander fabricated by THE MIAMI HERALD and I reject it."

MILITARY AUTHORITIES EXPEL SPANISH-BORN NUN

PA181354 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpts] As Radio America reported yesterday, a Spanish nun has been expelled from Honduras. Here are more details.

Marina Exguerri Goyaneche, a Spanish-born nun who is now a Venezuelan citizen, was expelled from Honduras on 11 April, according to the Catholic Church and the Committee for the Defense of the Human Rights. The announcement, reported yesterday by Radio America correspondent Neftali Vergara from El Progreso, said that the nun was deported to Panama City and that she was not allowed to pick up any money or personal articles. In addition, the nun left the country without any personal identification. In Panama City the nun relied on charity to survive and make arrangements for a trip to Venezuela, where she is now.

Lieutenant Herculano, the officer who arrested the nun, accused her of proselytizing among peasants in favor of extremist doctrines. At the time of her arrest the nun was carrying a bag with her identification card authorizing her to live in Honduras, several Catholic books, a book of religious songs, and a card from Father Guadalupe Carney.

The nun had complained of mistreatment to San Pedro Sula Bishop Msgr Jaime (Ucros) who in turn had told the Honduran Armed Force chief about it. The nun had also gone to the Venezuelan Embassy in Tegucigalpa, where she presented her case to the military attache, a Colonel Osoria, who did not offer her any protection and agreed with the Honduran authorities to have her residence permit canceled.

NICARAGUA

U.S. 'SPY PLANES' REPORTEDLY VIOLATE AIRSPACE

PA181744 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1255 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] We have received a last-minute report indicating that two U-2 U.S. spy planes have flown into Nicaraguan airspace. Once again spy planes are violating Nicaraguan airspace.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ON 'CONSEQUENCES' OF REAGAN PLAN

PA182310 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, defense minister, has warned the U.S. Administration that if it does not rectify its ultimatum toward Nicaragua, this will have serious area consequences. The commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and national commander of the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS] said that if communications do not increase through the Manzanillo framework, the Reagan government will try to revive the mercenary forces. Commander Ortega noted that the Nicaraguan people are ready to defene their sovereignty.

[Begin recording] The U.S. Government should rectify its current position and reinitiate the Manzanillo dialogue which they suspended in February. We believe that if the communications situation between the United States and Nicaragua in Manzanillo does not change, the reemerging of Contadora -- which was boycotted by the most reactionary sectors -- will be difficult; the situation of anger, uncertainty, and aggression against Nicaragua will continue; and the insecure situation in Central America, especially that of Nicaragua's neighbors such as Honduras, El Salvador, and so forth, will become worse. We believe that if an important change is not made in the Contadora framework and in the communications situation -- in the Manzanillo framework -- in the next few weeks and months, the regional situation of political insecurity that we are enduring could become worse. In the specific case of Nicaragua, what could happen is that there could be a continuation of efforts to feed the mercenary forces that have been unable to fulfill President Reagan's expectations.

We believe that to a certain extent this maneuver, this publicity trick by Reagan was an effort to prevent a total defeat of the already defeated, strategically speaking, mercenary forces that [words indistinct] in their military aggression on Nicaragua. [end recording]

PSN'S SANCHEZ REJECTS REAGAN PEACE PROPOSAL

PA182148 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Luis Domingo Sanchez Sancho, representative of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] at the National Assembly, said that the FSLN's resurrection of the summit agreements at the National Assembly would be a breakthrough if there is a commitment to abide by them. He said that these agreements could pave the way for peace and progress in the country, which is experiencing a great crisis. Here is Luis Sanchez Sancho commenting on the report issued by the Special Committee of Political Parties in charge of implementing the agreements reached during the political parties summit meeting:

[Begin recording] All of us socialists had actually come to believe that the agreements reached during the summit were buried. Then, they came back to life and I don't know why. Adopting a constructive stance, we celebrate the fact that, as Lazarus, the summit agreements have come back to life.

Currently, and we are aware of it, the country is experiencing a very difficult situation. The situation is so difficult that the partisan, cliquish stance adopted by certain representatives is completely inappropriate. Instead, there is the need to find the means to forge a joint patriotic commitment, at least on the part of the political parties represented here. We who represent (?workers) parties have consistently striven for development of democratic institutions within the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Companero president, we have never publicly or privately asked Reagan to give these parties funds that he is giving to the armed counterrevolutionary bands -- which are destroying the country, and murdering Nicaraguans who are members of revolutionary parties but not members of reactionary parties.

We have had, and perhaps we will continue to have, serious differences with the FSLN. However, these differences arise from principles, not from a desire for benefits or privileges. These differences stem from our desire to contribute to improving the handling of the revolutionary process because we believe that the revolution should not become divorced from the genuinely democratic principles. It has not been the traditionally reactionary and subservient parties who have promoted these principles throughout the country's history.

Companero president, we want to take advantage of this opportunity, as we welcome the decision to resume adoption of the agreements reached during the summit meeting in the hopes of implementing them, to state that never before has the premise of those agreements been more valid. We are all rallying around the principle that Nicaragua's self-determination and sovereignty must become apparent in adopting measures to face instability and for our country's development, which is based on decisions exclusively taken by Nicaraguans, and that our own people must determine the development of their political process without having to await or accept orders from any one. I mention this principle because we soundly and categorically reject any attempt to impose alleged solutions on our country's current problems. We outright, emphatically, and patriotically reject the U.S. Government's proposal if the aim is to make this revolution fail. We maintain, we have maintained, and we will continue to maintain the principle stated in the paragraph I have just read: That there must be a process of dialogue and understanding among Nicaraguans; however, among those of us Nicaraguans who are here in the country suffering the hardships of war, enduring the impact of the economic crisis, and helping to the best of our abilities, with our opportunities and strength, to overcome this crisis. [end recording]

OAS GIVEN ORTEGA LETTER TO CONTADORA ON U.S. TALKS

PA181341 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Through its representative to the OAS, Edgar Parrales, the Nicaraguan Government has demanded the resumption of the talks that Nicaragua had been holding with the United States in Manzanillo, Mexico, which were terminated by Washington. Parrales delivered to the OAS members a copy of the letter that President Daniel Ortega sent to the presidents of the Contadora Group countries. In the letter, President Ortega stated: We are determined to resort to dialogue to solve conflictive situations and to guarantee national peace and security.

FURTHER ON VIETNAMESE DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

PA182233 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The SRV Assembly delegation continued its activities today. This morning the delegation met with members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Nicaragua. The delegation also attended the regular session of the Nicaraguan National Assembly where it was welcomed by the Board of Directors and members of the various political parties who comprise the Assembly.

Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, addressed the parliamentarians:

[Begin recording -- in Vietnamese with superimposed Spanish translation] On behalf of Vietnam's National Assembly and people, I would like to convey to the FSLN National Directorate, the revolutionary government, and the Nicaraguan National Assembly and brother people our fondest feelings, as well as our greetings of solidarity and combativeness. [end recording]

Later, the distinguished Vietnamese delegation met with Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission, and exchanged gifts with him as an expression of friendliness and solidarity. The delegation members also attended a reception hosted by Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado and members of the government cabinet. In addition, the Vietnamese delegation visited the war wounded who are convalescing at the Alejandro Davila Bolanos military hospital.

The delegation members completed today's tour by visiting the Roberto Huembes Market, where they saw the various sections. Next, they headed for the Claudio Chamorro Child Development Center in the same market and then visited the Commander Ana Maria Mausoleum.

Meetings With Torres, Nunez

PA190119 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Vietnamese delegation led by Dr Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, met with several representatives of our revolutionary government. First, the delegation met with Brigade Commander Hugo Torres and later visited the Sandinist People's Army museum, located in the Eduardo Contreras Community Center. Then, the delegation met with Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly; Commander Leticia Herrera; and other members of the Nicaraguan congress. The Vietnamese delegation also met with Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, and then toured the Chiltepe dairy project, where they received an explanation of the operations, achievements, and goals of this enterprise.

INDIAN LEADERS VIEW GOVERNMENT-MISURASATA TALKS

PA181516 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] A cease-fire agreement should be signed within the framework of the fourth round of talks between the revolutionary government and the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata], to be held in Mexico on 20-21 April, Indian leaders Hazel Lau and Ronas Dolores, FSLN representative and alternte to the National Assembly, said today shortly before holding talks with Brooklyn Rivera, Misurasata leader.

[Begin Lau recording] The consequences of war are worsening. As a result of the forced kidnappings in [words indistinct] more than 50 percent of the affected communities are going hungry because the women alone cannot feed their children or (?produce) in peace. In addition, the fratricidal bloodshed and the destruction of means of transportation worsen the situation of our communities. A considerable number of our brothers are being forcibly held and misinformed in camps in Honduras. The Sumu people are among those most affected. They are held in the [names indistinct] camps. They continue to be kidnapped from their communities. In view of the situation, in the name of the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indian peoples who currently live in communities in Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, we issue a call.

This call asks the negotiators of Misurasata and the revolutionary government to place the interests of our people first, so that the talks to be held in Mexico will at least conclude with temporary cease-fire agreement on the basis of mutual conditions that will permit both sides and the people to (?experience) real possibilities of coexistence and peaceful struggle with dignity in the face of the overall problems of the Nicaraguan nation. [end recording]

For his part, Sumu leader Ronas Dolores called emphatically for a halt to the aggression against the Indian people.

[Begin Dolores recording] As a Sumu leader I want to note the problems of the Atlantic coast. From 1981 to 1983 six communities were seized. As Companera Alu said, they are in Honduras, going hungry and dying. As Indians we feel the suffering of our Sumu Indian race. We are only 15,000, and they have kidnapped more than 3,000 or 4,000 [words indistinct] Nicaragua. As leaders we are thinking of negotiating with the government and asking for help from international organizations and the church to bring back our people who are in Honduras. Not long ago they kidnapped another group from Santa Maria. On 17 February they again kidnapped more Sumus. They are exterminating us. We are just a few. We have experienced many [words indistinct] needs and difficulties. The Sumus want to grow and develop, but we are being exterminated. That is why I speak for the Sumus of the Atlantic coast. [end recording]

Companero Ronas Dolores forms part of the Nicaraguan delegation headed by Commander Luis Carrion Cruz that is holding talks with Misurasata.

PARTIES URGE FSLN TO HONOR COMMITMENTS

PA181826 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday the Communist Party of Nicaragua, The Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party, the Independent Liberal Party, and the Popular Social Christian Party urged the FSLN to abide by agreements made during the political parties' summit. Eduardo Molina, representative of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], scored the leftist parties for opposing the FSLN. Molina said that the stance taken by these parties at the National Assembly is not contributing to the democratization process. The debate took place after a special commission made a brief report to the National Assembly for the assembly to consider the following constitutional principles: periodic elections, freedom of the press, freedom to organize, freedom of thought, and freedom of mobilization and movement. In addition, the report suggest that procedures to pardon 104 persons be expedited. All the parties except the FSLN and the PCDN criticized the report. Following a statement by a representativee from each party, Assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez stated that the topic had been sufficiently debated, since the agenda of the meeting consisted solely of listening to comments that would thus enable the commission to draft a final report on the summit agreements.

LA PRENSA EDITORIAL REFUTES CHARGES OF TREASON

PA172109 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Apr 85 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "Who Follows 'Their Masters' Orders?"]

[Text] BARRICADA, with its typical irresponsible language, calls all those who do not agree with the government's suicidal policy, including -- naturally -- LA PRENSA, traitors.

What is the meaning of the term traitor, according to the official Marxist-Leninist spokesman?

We find the explanation in print, where the insult has been published. BARRICADA printed an enormous headline reading: "Soviet Union Condemns Ultimatum." That is the explanation. The official newspaper's fanatic and partial mind thinks that the homeland is equal to Marxism-Leninism; the homeland is what Russia says it is; it is not where we were born or San Jacinto in September; the homeland is the Russian steppes and the October Revolution. That is why those of us who remain faithful to Nicaragua and not to communisim are considered traitors. Those of us who remain faithful to the democratic tradition founded by our forefathers, rather than to an obsolete, foreign ideology that Sandino himself rejected, are considered traitors.

We are considered traitors because we continue to be faithful to nonalignment and love for Latin America inherited from Sandino, and because we oppose anyone who imitates Castro by playing Russia's game. We do not use one power to attack another, or endanger all of the revolution's achievements by leaving Latin America's orbit and entering a dictatorial, anti-Christian orbit, whose economy is a failure.

We believe, as do almost all democratic presidents and people in Latin America, that the proposal for an internal dialogue is really a proposal to attain peace, regardless of who made it or which country he represents. We believe that a government proves its political intelligence by accepting the good and rejecting the bad. If the peace plan proposes a dialogue (like the ones in Colombia and El Salvador) we must encourage this dialogue, reach an understanding among ourselves, stop the civil war, stop the Nicaraguan mothers' anguish, stop the death of Nicaraguan youths, and fulfill the patriotic call of our national anthem: "Your glorious two-colored banner should not be tinged with our brothers' blood."

We do not like to brandish the word treason as it it were a cheap insult. Those who cheapen the meaning of treason do it because their hearts have cheapened the meaning of homeland. You can never describe as treason the hope for attaining a real peace which represents a fraternal understanding among the Nicaraguan people. However, you can use the word treason for the act of confusing homeland and party, for confusing Nicaragua's interests with those of Russia.

PASTORA BLAMES SANDINISTS FOR U.S. PRESENCE

FL181528 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1745 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Rivera Rio San Juan, Nicaragua, 17 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan opposition leader Eden Pastora has said the radicalization of the Sandinist revolution has only led to the Reagan administration's occupying the countries of Central America which, frightened by communism, have allowed the imperialist forces to come in.

Nevertheless, contradiction becomes apparent when the opposition leader was questioned about why all the opposition groups are seeking Reagan's military and economic support after the United States supported the Somozist dictatorship. He said: Allow me to disagree. The United States has not betrayed us. Perhaps it has invaded us. Perhaps it has taken away our wealth. But it has not betrayed us.

Pastora said: We do not believe we are contradicting ourselves when we ask for unconditional aid from the people and Government of the United States, just as we seek unconditional aid from other democratic countries.

Because we have taken this position and because we are nonaligned Sandinist revolutionaries, both the CIA and the KGB are fighting us. If there are conditions on aid it is better that we not receive it.

Questioned about the U.S. presence in Central America as an imperialist force, Pastora said: Does not the radicalization of the Sandinist revolution give the United States pretexts to invade Honduras and El Salvador from day to day? Pastora stated: From the viewpoint of the Reagan administration, there is a Soviet presence in its backyard, and Central America is in the U.S. backyard and sphere of influence. This has brought about a U.S. presence in this area that is unprecedented.

According to Eden Pastora, the Contadora Group, comprising Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia, is following the wrong path because its relations are with states and it has forgotten the armed groups.

The Central American problem, says Pastora, is in Managua. As long as liberties are lacking there, there will be no communication with the masses, human rights will continue to be violated, and Nicaraguans will be violent. This attitude is being transmitted to other Central American brothers.

For as long as Managua continues in the mistaken belief that the defense of the revolution is eminently military and not political, the arms race will continue. This upsets the balance of power in Central America and brings violence to the entire region.

STEADMAN FAGOTH SCORES SANDINIST POSITION

PA141331 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Steadman Fagoth, leader of Miskitos, Sumas, and Ramas (Misura) has reported that the Sandinist regime is dropping leaflets from airplanes to misinform the Indian communities about the political situation. Fagoth has attributed this propaganda campaign to the negotiations taking place between Brooklyn Rivera and the Sandinists. He said:

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] ...The Indians of the Atlantic coast, as well as all the other people of the area, of course, have the right to elect their own leaders for an autonomous regional government in the Atlantic coast area.

The other point made in the leaflets is that the benefits derived from renewable and nonrenewable natural resources are for the Indian communities. That is, the Sandinists, are thereby acceding to our demands. This took place yesterday and the international news agencies are expected to make it public today or tomorrow.

In the face of this Machiavellian Sandinist position, our position, and I am referring to the Misura political and military leadership, is: 1. This is a Sandinist trick to secure their objective, that is, that we put down our weapons; 2. We have never asked the Sandinists for regional automony on our country's Atlantic coast. It is Mr Brooklyn Rivera who has asked for this. We know we cannot cooperate with the Sandinists for one single moment because we know from experience how they are. They have kicked us after three negotiations. In the third place, we are not asking anyone for regional autonomy, as we understand it, isolated from the Nicaraguan reality as a whole. It has to take place in the framework of Nicaragua as a whole and consequently the Caribbean Basin. [end recording]

Fagoth, speaking on behalf of Misura, disallowed the agreements and negotiations by Rivera with the Sandinists.

ARKHIPOV-LED USSR DELEGATION HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS

FL181916 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The official talks between the leaders of the Cuban and Soviet delegations to the 15th meeting of the intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries have begun in the city of Havana. At the meeting, the work done during the intervening period is being studied as well as the economic perspective for the 1986-90 5-year period, and projections until the year 2000.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, said Cuban-Soviet relations, which have existed for 25 years, are not stagnant but rather are continuously growing. Ivan Arkhipov, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, stressed the friendly, cooperative relations that unite the two countries.

Meets With Castro

FL181834 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, who led the Soviet delegation to the 15th meeting of the Cuban-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which was recently held. Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev accompanied the Soviet leader.

On the Cuban side, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to the USSR, were also present.

At the meeting, President Fidel Castro was informed of the result of the deliberations of the 15th meeting, and matters of mutual interest concerning Cuban-Soviet relations were discussed. Vital aspects of the international situation were also discussed.

HUNGARIAN MILITIA CHIEF PRAISES MTT LEADERS

FL181918 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Sandor Borbely, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and national commander of that country's Workers Militia, has praised the high level of combat training and faithfulness to the revolution of the members of the Cuban Territorial Troops Militias [MTT].

The commander of the Hungarian Workers Militia, who is visiting our country, said the exchange of views he had with those responsible for the MTT was very important

MONTANE MEETS ARAB ORGANIZATION LEADERS

FL172355 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat member, today met with ('Umar al-Jamidi) secretary general of the Arab Peoples Congress and chairman of the International Secretariat for Solidarity With the Arab People and Palestine.

(Janed Soussi) and (Taysir Kuwan) both leaders of the Arab Peoples Congress, participated in the fraternal talks which focused on the traditional friendship and solidarity relations with Arab countries and with the international organization.

For the Cuban side, Eloy Valdes Espinosa, Ernesto Gomez Abascal, and Rafael Ruiz, section deputy chief and officials of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Department of the Central Committee, attended.

The delegation headed by ('Umar al-Jamidi) was invited by the party Central Committee and during their stay in our country will carry out a program of visits, meetings, and work activities.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN INDIA

FL181534 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1415 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has said that the large attendance expected at the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement countries proves the firm decision of the movement to support the cause of Namibian independence. The foreign minister express this opinion when he arrived today in New Delhi heading the Cuban delegation to the meeting that will begin tomorrow.

The basic goal of this extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Bureau, Isidoro Malmierca added, is the agreement on practical, effective measures to assure the observance of UN Resolution No 435 establishing the independence of Namibia. In his statement, Isidoro Malmierca said that, since its founding, the Nonaligned Movement has expressed its support for the South-West African Peoples Organization, SWAPO.

'OUR AMERICA' COMMENTS ON REAGAN PROPOSAL

PA172241 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 Apr 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] When U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently issued a belligerant ultimatum to Nicaragua disguised as a peace plan, perhaps he thought that he had dealt a coup de grace to the negotiation efforts of various Central American political groups. At the same time, he probably thought that with this he would be weakening the groups within the U.S. Congress who oppose Washington's aggressive policy in the area. In fact, while trying to deceive the Nicaraguans, Reagan is trying to force the democratically elected Nicaraguan Government into a series of talks with the mercenaries that have been trained and paid by Washington. To achieve this, the U.S. Government has issued the Sandinist authorities an ultimatum and given it a 60-day deadline so that Reagan can insist that Congress approve $14 million in additional financial support to the criminal Somozist bands.

The U.S. President emphasized other points, such as a cease-fire between the Sandinist People's Army and the counterrevolutionary groups, new elections in Nicaragua, and the withdrawal of internationalist military advisers who are working in Nicaragua. As a Pentagon foreign policy analyst, Colonel Edward King has admitted, Reagan is demanding of Nicaragua what no sovereign country would accept, and that is, lay down its arms before an attacking force.

The Nicaraguan response did not take long. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto described the U.S. ultimatum as a declaration of war against that country, while the spokesman for the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, Francisco Campbell, emphasized that his government cannot negotiate with groups that are financed by a foreign power in order to overthrow a government that has been elected in a democratic manner.

Much to the distress of the U.S. President, his belligerent plan, which is trying to bring Nicaragua to its knees before its agressors, has not gained any support either within or outside the United States. The Contadora Group nations have not taken into consideration the Washington proposals, while many U.S. congressmen and politicians have voiced stands that do not give justice to the proposal. For example, Sol Linowitz, a member of the Inter-American Dialogue Group, said that it is not up to Washington to order a specific kind of government for any country. New York Congressman Stephen Solarz described Reagan's ultimatum as an attack against world public opinion which, he pointed out, is in favor of the Nicaraguan people. Maryland legislator Michael Barnes said that the President's proposal comes at a time when he realizes that the approval of new funds for financing the bands of the former Somozist guards is seriously threatened.

Actually, it is irritating that Nicaragua is now asked to adopt an attitude equivalent to surrender while, just a few kilometers from its border, U.S. armored vehicles are moving around after having been brought to Honduras as part of the aggressive "Big Pine III" maneuvers and thousands of Yankee soldiers are in that neighboring country ready to attack the Sandinist revolution.

The new Reagan farce fools no one, and apparently that is the generalized opinion throughout the most sensible political circles in Latin America.

VENEZUELAN CHURCHWOMAN DEPORTED FROM HONDURAS

PA181833 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Venezuelan nun Sister Marina Exguerri Goyoneche was deported from Honduras on 11 April on charges of conducting political activities among peasants, the Catholic Church and the Honduran Committee for the Defense of Human Rights have reported.

Sister Marina was sent to Panama, where she was forced to appeal to the public's charity to survive and secure passage to Venezuela, in view of the fact that before leaving Honduras she was stripped of all her money, personal belongings, and documents.

The nun was detained by several soldiers under the command of Lieutenant Juan Ramon Herculano Cruz, who had repeatedly harassed the churchwoman. The officer warned witnesses not to report the nun's detention to the Catholic leadership.

VIEGA SUPPORTS FOREIGN DEBT CONFERENCE

FL180224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] is willing to do everything possible to support a proposed continental trade union conference to discuss the Latin American foreign debt. This has been asserted by Roberto Veiga, CTC secretary general and alternate Politburo member, as he spoke at the 33th session of the World Trade Union bureau meeting in Budapest, Hungary.

The convocation of that conference responds to the interests of all Latin American and Caribbean workers, added Veiga.

OUTSTANDING SUGARCANE WORKERS TO RECEIVE VEHICLES

FL182053 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Granma's most outstanding workers will receive 26 cars and 95 motorcycles during a special harvest emulation drive being carried out during the current sugarcane harvest. Those incentives will be awarded to industry workers, canecutters, cane harvester operators, and other agricultural workers to acknowledge their contribution to the success of the sugarcane harvest.

VENCEREMOS BRIGADE TO ARRIVE FROM U.S. 21 APR

FL181234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The 16th contingent of the Venceremos Brigade will arrive in Havana this Sunday. One hundred-sixty Americans make up the contingent this time. They will spend 2 weeks working in the potato harvest.

The 16th contingent of the Venceremos Brigade bears the name of Sandy (Polock), one of its founders. Sandy (Polock) died in the crash last January of a Cubana airplane bound for Managua, Nicaragua.

MINISTER HART CLOSES CULTURAL DIRECTORS MEETING

FL081550 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1241 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] We are at an important moment in the cultural work and new ways of working with a broader outlook must be adopted, Armando Hart, Politburo member and minister of culture, has said while addressing the closing of the second meeting of municipal level directors of culture and the reports meeting on work performed last year by this ministry and the People's Council of Culture, which was held at the Higher Institute of Economic Management and Planning in Havana.

MILITIAMEN'S DAY COMMEMORATED IN HAVANA

FL170221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Politburo members Juan Almeida Bosque and Jorge Risquet today presided over the main ceremony commemorating the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of the revolution's socialist nature and militiamen's day.

The ceremony was held at the FAR's Commander Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School. The detachments, regular units, military training centers, MTT, and other forces were reviewed by Brigadier General Urbelino Betancourt and Brigadier General Harnold Ferrer.

JOINT TRADE, ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

FL181928 Bridgetown CANA in English 1849 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 18, CANA -- The third meeting of the Joint Trade and Economic Committee (JTEC) set up by Canada and the Caribbean community (Caricom) with a view to accelerating development in the region opened here today. The meeting follows discussions in Jamaica between Caribbean leaders and the Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney during which Ottawa reaffirmed its commitment to double financial aid to the region.

At today's opening session, Caricom Secretary General Roderick Rainford said: I think that there is a mutual understanding between our two sides that there is an almost inescapable imperative for the Canada-Caricom relationship to continue evolving in a positive manner. He added: I think that the agenda of issues for attention in this meeting, covering matters in the areas of trade, industrial co-operation, and technical and financial co-operation, furnishes us with rich opportunities to infuse Canada-Caricom co-operation with that creative dynamism which we all desire to achieve.

Rainford said he believed the two sides share a determination to secure the kind of positive results which when given practical expression could make Canada-Caricom co-operation a model of North-South relations worthy of emulation elsewhere in the world.

Canadian spokesman Reid Morden said he was instructed to gather, in the most precise terms possible, the wishes and expectations of Caricom and its member governments so that Canadian ministers may consider them at an early date. Morden said there had been solid progress towards meeting the commitment to double development aid to the region. It falls to us at this meeting to translate that will as reflected at the Jamaica meeting into more concrete formulations which can be implemented to the benefit of all of us, Morden said.

ST CHRISTOPHER'S SIMMONDS ADDRESSES BANK MEETING

FL160112 Bridgetown CANA in English 2014 GMT 15 Apr 85

[By Buell Bart]

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, April 15, CANA -- The 11th meeting of the Caribbean Association of Indigenous Banks opened here today with a plea from St Kitts and Nevis Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds for the bankers to exercise patience, sensitivity, and expertise in their role in regional development. Simmonds said national banks have a responsibility to play a major role in development and that they came into being because of the need for banking with a difference.

He said even though overseas banks have been longer established, they need to get in step with the development orientation of their local counterparts. This involves a willingness to take some of the risks which attend the effort to broaden the base of assistance to include some people who are trying to get off the ground for the first time. The prime minister said it is not enough for them to turn over savings locally. They should be providing access to a larger resource base from which we can draw for development, both large and small. He said the Caribbean is trying to create a cadre of small entrepreneurs in a variety of development activities.

Simmonds said that was not enough for bankers merely to evaluate projects and provide financing for those which are viable according to present criteria. Bankers needed, he added, to develop the willingness to assist people with designing projects to make them viable and in monitoring their progress.

Simmonds said that many requests for loans are denied because they do not make sense from a banker's perspective. He said among this number are several which can be restructured to become acceptable banking propositions.

All banks in a Caribbean situation, but more so indigenous banks, he said, must employ and train personnel who will have the time, patience, sensitivity, and expertise to perform this vital task. Our own institutions must be the bedrock upon which our development is built, he said. It must be Caribbean people who will really solve Caribbean problems.

Prime Minister Simmonds urged the bankers, however, not to be satisfied merely to be problem solvers, but also strive to be innovators who will open new vistas to opportunity and progress for our people.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINSISTER ON INVESTORS' NEW CONFIDENCE

FL162201 Bridgetown CANA in English 2029 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, April 16, CANA -- Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said that since 1983 when the U.S. invaded Grenada, investors have felt safe to do business here.

Charles said that because of a number of plots to overthrow her government, the country had found it extremely difficult to attract investors in here early years in office. Only since 1983 have they felt positive that this is a country which is safe to come to because they know the leaders will not stand for any nonsense and they know that friends around the Caribbean will not allow anybody to interfere with the proper way of life in this country, she told supporters last night at an election campaign rally. Charles, then chairman of the seven-nation Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), was a key figure in securing U.S. help in October 1983 to oust a left-wing military government that had taken power in a coup.

At the same meeting, Attorney General Ronan David labelled the opposition Labour Party, the ruling Freedom Party's main challengers, as communist. He charged that the Labour Party was behind hecklers who were trying to disrupt freedom party rallies.

No date has been set for the election which must be held by the end of October.

GRENADA

BLAIZE TO PRESENT GOVERNMENT'S 1985 BUDGET

FL131732 Bridgetown CANA in English 1525 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, April 13, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Herbert Blaize says he plans to present the government's 1985 budget to Parliament before the end of this month. He told the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) this would comply with provisions of the Constitution, stating that the budget must be presented before the end of the first half of the year. He declined to drop any hints about what measures the package is likely to contain. Last year, the interim government, which held power for one year after the October 1983 U.S.-led intervention, presented a 207 million dollar (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) budget.

Blaize said two weeks ago that a review of the island's tax structure was unlikely to be completed by the time the budget is ready. Local and foreign investors had pressed for an overhaul of the tax system, saying it was burdensome and unattractive for investment.

MINISTER RECOMMENDS ISLAND BECOME REPUBLIC

FL181907 Bridgetown CANA in English 2332 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, April 17, CANA -- Grenada's Labour Minister Dr Francis Alexis has recommended that the island become a republic with a president as head of state, instead of a governor-general. Alexis, putting in an appearance during the first public sitting of the government-appointed Constitutional Review Commission, advocated the abolition of the Senate, upper house of Parliament, in favour of an expanded house of representatives. Speaking in a private capacity, the former University of the West Indies (UWI) law lecturer proposed adding four new constituencies to the present 15, and the appointment of six members to serve in the lower house, thereby removing the need for the Senate. Alexis suggested the president be chosen by the elected members of Parliament after each general election, with the incumbent being eligible for re-election. The president, he argued, should be empowered to act in his own discretion in certain circumstances, just as in Trinidad and Tobago and Dominica, two regional republics.

The Blaize administration, which took office following general elections last December, set up the commission to review the 1974 independence Constitution and recommend ways to involve Grenadians more in the democratic process. The exercise is aimed at enhancing the island's fledging democracy, reactivated last year after five years of non-parliamentary rule, including four by a Marxist government which was ousted in October 1983 amidst factional infighting. A U.S.-led invasion followed and paved the way for the return to democracy.

Making out a case for 19 constituencies, Alexis said Grenville, the island's second town, should have its own representative, that the constituency of St John's should be divided into two, as well as St David's and the two Grenadine ward islands of Carriacou and Petit Martinique. He told the commission three of the six nominated members of the lower house should be appointed after consultation with farmers, employers in industry, commerce and tourism, and the trade union movement, while the other three should be selected by the prime minister from among ministers or parliamentary secretaries.

Alexis made out a case for the establishment of an independent commission to be entrusted with responsibility for holding elections and all other matters related to the electoral process. The Constitution should charge this commission with ensuring that equal media broadcasting time for government-run radio and television is afforded after nomination day to any political party nominating candidates for at least fifty percent of the number of seats being contested in that election, he said.

On the judiciary, he said the island should make provision for its own magistrates, high court and court of appeal, as well as in part share the judicial system run jointly by member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The Privy Council in Britain, he felt, should no longer be the final appeal court for Grenada. Specifically, I suggest that the judicial system of Grenada should comprise, in ascending order or precedence, magistrates, the High Court of Grenada, the Court of Appeal of Grenada, and the Eastern Caribbean Court of Appeal. Grenada should make its own appointments to the first three of those four levels.

The Constitution should specifically enable Parliament to pass ordinary legislation putting the court of appeal of Grenada into abeyance as long as the Eastern Caribbean Court of Appeal exists, and re-creating the Court of Appeal of Grenada if the Eastern Caribbean Court of Appeal ceases to function, he said.

The 1974 Constitution recognises the Eastern Caribbean judicial system, but the Marxist government which took office in a 1979 coup set up its own court system after suspending the Constitution.

In the main, several of Alexis' other proposals reflected the line advocated by the ruling New National Party (NNP) in last year's election campaign. One proposed that no prime minister should hold office for more than two consecutive five-year terms. Another proposal called for constituents to be given the power to recall their representatives for persistent neglect of their constituencies after one year.

On local government, Alexis felt this regime, soon to be reintroduced here, promotes people's participation in the democratic decision-making process and helps to strengthen parliamentary democracy. If I had to identify what was perhaps the most popular of the political philosophies advocated by the NNP during the 1984 general election campaign and written into its manifesto for that elections, I would be inclined to say the NNP commitment to restore local government to Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique, he said. Our people want local government. They view the absence of local government as being anti-democratic. They want a say in what goes on in their village and districts, Alexis, who holds the local government portfolio, added.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW AUSTERITY PACKAGE

FL131832 Bridgetown CANA in English 1805 GMT 13 Apr 85

[by Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 13, CANA -- The Jamaica Government has announced a heavy dose of pre-budget taxes on imports in another austerity package to narrow fiscal deficits and meet International Monetary Fund (IMF) economic stipulations.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga, in a broadcast here last night, also hinted that more public sector jobs will be chopped, and disclosed that the 800,000-tonne Alcoa alumina refinery, shut down in February, will be re-opened. Alcoa will be managing the plant on behalf of the government, Seaga said, but it was not clear whether his administration was buying or leasing the facility. These points are expected to be cleared up when Seaga presents relevant papers to parliament Tuesday.

In the revenue-raising effort, he has with immediate effect slapped a 30 per cent stamp duty on consumer imports, another 20 per cent on capital goods and 10 per cent on raw materials. In a similar move last year he had increased by 6 percent the stamp duty on raw materials. The hikes will substantially push up retail prices, already soaring as a result of multiple devaluations that saw inflation to the 31 percent level in 1984.

The prime minister, who also holds the finance portfolio, said the measures were necessary to help make up a shortfall of J300 million dollars (one JCA dol: 18 cents U.S.), lost because of a serious down-turn in the country's bauxite-alumina sector, triggered by the soft market for aluminium.

The 1985-86 fiscal year opened at the start of this month, but Seaga is not expected to present parliament with a budget until around June, by which time he should have concluded, or be certain of the direction of negotiations with the IMF for a new programme to replace the U.S. 150-million-dollar stand-by facility which expired in March.

To ease the pressure of his new taxes on the poorest sector of the society, the prime minister said certain basic food items and drugs would be exempt, including rice, wheat for flour, corn, soya, and milk powder. Fertilisers, drugs, pharmaceuticals, books and sport goods will also be spared. In the area of capital goods, motor vehicles, motorcycles and tractors are exempt.

Seaga has also attempted to provide a carrot to encourage exports to hard currency markets by promising to refund both the new 10 per cent raw materials stamp duty and last year's six per cent -- for a total of 16 per cent -- if foreign exchange earned was actually brought back to Jamaica and sold to designated banks. Exports to Jamaica's partners in the Caribbean Common Market (Caricom) will not get the incentive.

The Seaga administration, since it came to office in 1980, has under its IMF-World Bank agreements been removing import licensing regimes in the strategy of opening up the economy, and the prime minister said soon only 76 items will be subject to licenses, down from nearly 900 three years ago.

The just ended IMF agreement called for the government to reduce its fiscal deficit from 17 per cent of gross domestic product to 8.3 per cent in a single year, and to reverse last year's balance of payments deficit of U.S. 300 million dollars to a U.S. 300 million dollar surplus, of which U.S. 100 million dollars was to be liquid reserves. Seaga said he had done better than the target in relation to the deficit, bringing it down to 7.2 per cent, and the fund had given him an extra month, until the end of April to meet the balance of payments requirement because of its own failure to complete documentation in time to release a flow of resources from the World Bank, the U.S. Government and the IMF itself.

Meeting the IMF targets required big spending cuts by the government and the elimination of over 6,000 public sector jobs last year. Painful though this will be, we must now look to further cuts in the government's payroll, the prime minister declared during his half-hour address.

Seaga was not specific on the Alcoa arrangement. He said that a verbal agreement which last night was being transcribed by the lawyers had been reached with the American transnational. Alcoa will operate the plant on our behalf and the full alumina production will belong to the government who will pay all the production costs in relation thereto and will have responsibility of marketing the alumina so produced, the prime minister said.

When Alcoa shut down the plant, putting over 800 employees out of work, the company was producing at half of capacity or 400,000 tonnes. Seaga said that his government, which already markets about 40 percent of the country's bauxite, had secured markets for over 600,000 tonnes a year. But he said that some will have to be sold at extremely low world market prices with a severe impact on the production levy -- the government's major earning source from the industry.

Seaga, whose government is private sector oriented, said it was important for Jamaica to keep the plant open and remain in control of the destiny of the industry. The industry could be competitive and with its involvement the government can help lead the direction, one of which the administration has argued should be conversion from oil to coal as an energy source.

Seaga has already run into opposition criticism for his latest taxes outside the context of a budget. People's National Party Chairman Percival Patterson said the new measures had stretched the endurance of the people, placed the burden on those who could least afford it, and were the beginning of a final push to rampant malnutrition.

To Cut Council Seats

FL131920 Bridgetown CANA in English 1856 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 13, CANA -- The Jamaica Government, fighting severe financial difficulties, will cut 155 seats from the local government councils, Prime Minister Edward Seaga announced here last night. Seaga in a broadcast centring on the chronic difficulties facing the economy, said it cost over J200 million dollars (one JCA dol: 18 cents U.S.) a year to run the parish councils for services already offered by government ministries. As a consequence, he said, duplicated services will be transfered to relevant ministries where infrastructure already existed, thus saving J20 million dollars this year and J50 million dollars next year. Because the work load of parish councils will be lessened, Seaga said, the job will require fewer local government councillors. The number of divisions for the next local government elections will therefore be cut from 275 to 120, he said. A government paper to parliament next week will outline the details, but Seaga said the new structure would also include the paying of councillors so that they can devote more time to parish council work.

The opposition People's National Party (PNP) has already described the government's move as destabilising and sinister and an assault on democracy.

Local government elections are due by June, and Seaga in January indicated he intended to call them.

The parish councils themselves have in recent months been complaining about the reduction in their responsibilities, which were being handed back to central government. In fact, one, for Trelawney in northern Jamaica, recently passed a resolution suggesting that the government disband it after complaining of being left with responsibility only for cemeteries. This was a reaction to the administration's move two months ago to give to the central government responsibility for fire services, poor relief, water and markets -- previously the preserve of local authorities. Prior to this, in November last year, the government shut dwon the Kingston and St Andrew Corporation (KSAC), the largest of the local authorities, charging it with mismanagement and waste.

All the local government councils here are overwhelmingly dominated by the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) which maintained the steam rolling momentum in early 1982 elections following its national victory in October 1980. Only in the now defunct KSAC did the PNP have a significant voice.

PNP Chairman, P.J. Patterson, said Seaga's new move was an attempt to tamper with the councils and postpone elections. He said his party would not entertain any unscrupulous actions. Opposition officials suggest that for the new system to function the government would have to redraw boundaries, and they have been questioning whether there was any significance to the fact that the number of parish council divisions would be just double the number of central government constitutencies -- 60 parliamentary constituencies and 120 local government divisions.

PNP Says Cuts Illegal

FL162004 Bridgetown CANA in English 1813 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 16, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition People's National Party (PNC) says government's recently announced plan to reduce the number of parish council seats for the next municipal elections is illegal. In a statement, the PNP said it had consulted a team of lawyers before arriving at its position. Government is moving to reduce the seats from 275 to 120 in a move which would reduce government costs.

The PNP added that previously the responsibiltiy for determining the number of electoral divisions resided with the minister responsible for local government. In order to avoid political interference of the kind now undertaken by Prime Minister Edward Seaga these powers were expressly transferred to the Electoral Advisory Committee. By virtue of the Parochial Elections (modification) Act (1979) and the schedule thereto, these powers firmly executed by the minister now rest in the Electoral Advisory Committee (EAC), the opposition party said. It added: The political directorate therefore has no say in this matter. The power to increase or decrease falls exclusively to the determination of the Electoral Advisory Committee. This will remain the position until the Electoral Advisory Committee is entrenched in the Constitution, at which time the powers to decide parish council boundaries will be subject to permanent constitutional provisions.

Meanwhile, the minister responsible for electoral matters, Bruce Golding, said yesterday the implementation of the reduction in the number of seats would depend on how quickly the Electoral Advisory Committee, comprising government, opposition, and an independent member, would reach an agreement. On what was involved in the reduction, Golding said that after consensus was achieved, the electoral boundaries could be re-defined and the new boundaries demarcated. After that, it is simply a matter of gazetting the new boundaries, he said.

Protests Erupt

FL181336 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Jamaican police Wednesday said they dismantled several fiery roadblocks in rural Jamaica set up by demonstrators in the second straight day of scattered protests against the government of Prime Minister Edward Seaga.

According to police, four roadblocks of burning trees and other debris were erected near Manchester, west of Kingston, the capital in the island's southern industrial region. Isolated blockages were also reported in Savanna la Mar, 20 miles outside the western resort town of Negril, and in St Andrew, outside Kingston. In all cases, police said, protests around the roadblocks were small and dispersed quickly without force.

On Tuesday, demonstrations erupted in 4 of Jamaica's 13 parishes over Mr Seaga's announcement that he planned to cut the number of local government council seats from 275 to 120. One of the protests, a march by some 300 people, was led by the opposition People's National Party. In January, at least seven people were killed in 2 days of violence as Jamaicans paralyzed traffic on the island to protest higher gas prices.

BURNHAM ON FOREIGN POLICY, ECONOMIC RELATIONS

FL181818 Bridgetown CANA in English 1742 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Caracas, April 18, CANA -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnham, now on an official visit to Yugoslavia, says he uses such foreign trips to push for improved commercial relations, and not to beg for cash to prop up the financially-strapped economy. I don't visit other countries seeking capital, the Guyanese leader told the Venezuelan daily EL NACIONAL. I only discuss the strengthening of commercial relations and adequate prices for our products. We have many resources and are interested in profitable trade for both partners, Burnham said. He said a trip to the Soviet Union some time ago had paid in that Moscow was now buying more bauxite, Guyana's chief export, and Guyana had obtained equipment, vehicles and machinery. We have signed contracts (with the Soviets) with reasonable deadlines for the purchase of civilian planes. We will pay with bauxite, Burnham said. He gave no other details. Guyana, starved of Western cash, [passage indistinct].

Discussing Guyana's century-old territorial dispute with Venezuela, Burnham said the role of the United Nations secretary-general in the present search for a solution consisted of pointing out to both sides how the issue can be settled. Conciliation, the International Court of Justice, or mediation, whatever he decides becomes obligatory for the two countries, he said. Venezuela lays claim to the mineral-rich Essequibo region which accounts for about five-eighths of Guyana's territory. Burnham said Guyana was willing to discuss granting Venezuela access to the Caribbean through the Atlantic under any eventual arrangement. However, having access to the Caribbean is very different from owning the land that supplies that access, he said. Essequibo was handed over to Britain, the former colonial power in Guyana, on the basis of an 1899 arbitration which Venezuela later contested. After recent visits to Georgetown and Caracas, a special envoy of the UN secretary-general reported progress towards a settlement.

Burnham said a number of foreign firms had been given concessions by government to explore for minerals in the disputed region. A French company was involved in uranium exploration and a Canadian firm was looking for gold. Government was negotiating with an American company on oil [passage indistinct].

Asked about national elections due by next April, Burnham said he didn't wish to give up power yet and planned running for re-election. Asked if he feared losing, he replied: In boxing and politics, there is always the possibility of losing. In all elections, the opposition has full guarantees and freedoms. Opposition parties have long cast doubts over the fairness of the electoral system.

Asked about Central America, Burnham said he did not view leftist-ruled Nicaragua as a threat to the United States, indicating the Sandinist government was right to arm itself in view of U.S. support for rebels seeking its overthrow.

Burnham said from discussions he held with Cuban leader Fidel Castro last September, Havana did not want a war in Central America. Washington has accused Cuba of working in concert with Nicaragua to export leftist revolution throughout the region. Burnham said he got the impression Castro wanted Cuba to strengthen relations with Caribbean and Latin American countries. I am convinced that he (Castro) has no interest in adventures, the Guyanese leader said.

REPORTS ON PRESIDENT'S SFRY VISIT, TALKS

For reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia by President Forbes Burnham, including his talks with officials and his visit to Zagreb, see the Yugoslavia section of the 17 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE SUPPORTS REAGAN PLAN

PA182101 Paris AFP in Spanish 2011 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Santo Domingo, 18 Apr (AFP) -- The Dominican Government termed the peace plan for Nicaragua announced recently by President Ronald Reagan as "positive" in an official statement issued by the Foreign Ministry. The note states that "the peace efforts in Central America must remain open to dialogue."

"The new peace plan promoted by our friend President Ronald Reagan is viewed with sympathy by the government and therefore, termed positive," it added.

For the Dominican Government, Reagan's peace plan "coincides with the efforts of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela), which we have supported and will continue to support." Reagan's peace plan outlines the U.S. commitment to use resources only for humanitarian assistance and not military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels within a period of 60 days, which was rejected by Managua.

Some media were surprised at this statement which was issued while Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega Imbert is not in the country. The morning newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO, generally close to official positions, described the Foreign Ministry statement as "a poor communique" that reflects "a series of pressures from the North."

IMF AGREES TO 1-YEAR $78.5-MILLION LOAN

FL162018 Bridgetown CANA in English 1932 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, April 16, CANA-REUTER -- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) said today it would lend 78.5 million dollars to the Dominican Republic to help it reduce a big balance of payments deficit, curb inflation, and renew economic growth. The global lending agency said in a statement the loan would be granted for one year on the understanding that the Dominican Republic would devalue its currency, remove or reduce domestic subsidies, and restrain fiscal and monetary policies. The IMF said these measures should give the country some breathing room to expand economic activity this year.

MEXICO

DE LA MADRID, NICARAGUA'S RUIZ VIEW CONTADORA

PA181344 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Mexico City -- Nicaraguan Foreign Cooperation Minister Henry Ruiz and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid have analyzed the progress achieved by the Contadora Group in its most recent meeting. According to a communique issued by the Mexican Foreign Secretariat on the meeting, which was also attended by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, they evaluated the positive results achieved in the recent meeting of deputy foreign ministers of Central America and the Contadora Group in Panama on 11-12 April.

The communique added that Commander Ruiz reiterated his government's confidence in the Contadora Group's efforts and its willingness to continue to support them firmly so that the process of dialogue and negotiation will continue to advance in aiding Central America's cooperation and stabilization.